

The Tribune.

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1885.

NO. 38

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO.

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Publishers and Proprietors.

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Quarter Column.....	5.00	2.50	1.25
One Inch.....	2.50	1.25	.60
Business Cards (less than one inch)	4.00	2.50	1.75

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THE DESERONTO NEWS CO., (LIMITED),
Deseronto, Ont.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

T. G. PILE, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES,
Deseronto, Ontario.

COAL.

FOR HOUSE USE OR BLACKSMITH SHOPS, AT
lowest market rates. Write for prices.

THE RATHBUN CO.

SALT.

BY CAR LOAD, BARREL, OR IN BULK, AMERICAN
or Canadian, at lowest market rates. Write for prices.

THE RATHBUN CO.

WATER LIME.

Plaster Paris for sale, cheap, and full directions given how to use successfully. Write for prices.

THE RATHBUN CO.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

JOHNSON & ONTARIO STS., KINGSTON.
This house has been refurnished and refitted throughout. Charged moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

INSURANCE ON FARM OR VILLAGE PROPERTY
at low rates in Standard Stock Companies—the
Royal Insurance Company, and Commercial Union of
England, Western, and British American of Toronto.

THE RATHBUN CO., Agents.

THE DESERONTO HOUSE.

THE HOUSE HAVING RECENTLY HAD MANY
improvements is now in excellent condition and
suitable public entertainments. Terms moderate. Con-
venient sample rooms for commercial travellers.
First-class bar and living in connection.

GEO. STEWART, Prop'r.,
Deseronto, Ont.

O'CONNOR HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE IS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
throughout, in the latest style. Large and
convenient sample rooms, and every accommodation
and comfort for guests. The Bar supplied with
best imported and domestic liquors and Cigars.
Charges moderate. First-class living in connection.
Good food and stables attached.

P. O'CONNOR, Prop'r.,
Deseronto, Ont.

EMPIRE HOTEL.

The Best \$1.00 a Day House in Deseronto.

THIS HOUSE IS VERY CONVENIENT FOR
travellers, being opposite the Railway station,
on the corner of Main and Mill streets. The Bar
supplied with all the most domestic and imported
liquors and cigars.

Telephone communication.

W. JAMESON Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, ONT.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.
First-class backs connecting with all
trains. Street cars pass the door every five
minutes.

9-21y. SIBBITT & CO., Proprietors.

THE FACULTY OF THE

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE

KINGSTON, ONT.

Is composed of thoroughly Practical Business

Men.

ISAAC WOOD, B.A., of Queen's University,
and graduate of the Celebrated Poughkeepsie
Business College, Superintendent of the Pen-
manship Department, Professor of Mathematics and
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DR. GRANT, Principal of Queen's University
Commercial School.



THE YOUNG "TIPPECANOE"

three years old of a beautiful steel grey
color, with black head, main and tail, stands
sixteen hands three inches high and mea-
sures six feet four inches in girth.

Will stand for Mares this Season.

His Dam is coal black in color and the
purest bred Tippecanoe Mare known in the
country of Hastings. His Sire is the young Pas-
cario, known as the Parks Horse and his
Grand sire is the old Pasario, well known as
the Bogart Horse.

For appointments and terms, see bills or
apply to

BARTLEY GALLERY, Proprietor.

Read, Ont., May 1st, 1885.

THE ORIGINAL

BAY OF QUINTE

STEAMBOAT ROUTE.

(Established 1818.)

Daily Line to Picton and Kingston,
and Tri-weekly to Belleville.

Fast and Elegant Upper Saloon
Steamer.

"HERO."

(O. H. NICHOLSON, Master.)

Leaves Belleville on Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at 6:00 A.M. sharp; Deseronto,
at 7:30 A.M.; Picton, at 9:00 A.M. On
Tuesday and Thursday leaves Deseronto at
5:30 A.M.; Picton at 7:00 A.M., and on Sat-
urday leaves Deseronto at 4:45 A.M.; Picton
at 6:00 A.M. arriving at Kingston on
Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 1:30 P.M.;
on Tuesday and Thursday at 11:00 A.M.;
and on Saturdays at 10:30 A.M.

Returning leaves Kingston daily at 3:30
P.M. Sharp; Picton at 7:30 P.M.; Deseronto
at 9:00 P.M. arriving at Belleville, Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday nights only at
10:30 P.M.

Connects at Kingston with G. T. R. and
Cape Vincent, Royal Mail and Rideau Canal
Steamers, and on Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday with R. & P. Ry. to all points on
C. P. R.

Travellers will find this Steamer always
reliable, with more Comfort and a better
Meal for less Money than any other line.

The lowest Freight Rates quoted and satis-
faction guaranteed.

The "Hero's" Saloon and Stateroom
accommodation is unsurpassed.

Full information given by applying to the
Captain on board, or to

THE RATHBUN CO., Agents.

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NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED JERSEY BULL
"GERMAN" will stand for the coming
season at BAY VIEW FARM, just north
of Deseronto. For Pedigree and other par-
ticulars apply to

GEO. AKEY, Farm Mgr.



DESERONTO

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(LIMITED)

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk and
Bay of Quinte Railways, for Picton and all
Bay of Quinte Ports.

SHIP CONNECTION WITH ALL TRAINS.

STR. QUINTE.

Will sail daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Picton 6:50 A.M. Leave Deseronto 1:00 P.M.

Deseronto 1:00 P.M. Deseronto 1:00 P.M.

Belleville 1:00 P.M. Belleville 1:00 P.M.

Northport 1:00 P.M. Northport 1:00 P.M.

Deseronto 1:00 P.M. Deseronto 1:00 P.M.

Arrive Picton 1:00 P.M. Arrive Picton 1:00 P.M.

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SPRING'S AWAKING

Behold! the meadow's carpet spread
With its varied hues.

The dandelions' burnished gold,
The violets' dainty blue;

The forget-me-nots' lovely green,
The robin's glowing crimson breast.

Upstarting everywhere
Away in upper air.

The buds are waking on the hough,
The snails' woodlark's brown array.

With twittering is rife;
Each tiny twig a treasure rich.

The birdling's skillful employ;
To build again the tiny nest.

The year will but destroy
The year will but destroy.

How can we say with reasoning sense
There is no higher power,

And well the opening awake,
How dare we say, 'his only chance,

And not a mighty plan;
That spreads such hosts of benefits

Within the reach of man.

Within the reach of man.

Within the reach of man.

Within the reach of man.

Within the reach of man.

STRONGER THAN LIFE

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED)

"I cannot be conventional!" he exclaimed, frowning a little. "I have my own ideas about choice of subject and manner of dealing with it, and I shall adopt the ideas of no other man living."

"But your ideas may not please the public."

"If the public cannot understand me, it is their own loss."

"And, meanwhile, you and those belonging to you may starve."

He is silent, looking down at the girl in the long pale gown who dares to stand there and call not only his own steadfastness of purpose in question, but the principles of his art.

"Truth must conquer in the end," he says at last.

"If it is backed up by deliberate, mechanical, matter-of-fact toil."

"I will work for you, Alie, if you will only give me the chance!"

"Will you work for me, Gerard?"

He bends down and kisses my hair—a quick passionate kiss.

"As long as there is breath in my body, darling."

"Then I will tell you what I will do."

"I say gravely and deliberately. "On the day that you sell a picture for one hundred pounds, if you come and ask me to marry you, Gerard Baxter, I will say 'Yes.'"

"For the sake of the hundred pounds, Alie?"—smiling a little.

"No," I answer, smiling back again; "but because it will prove to me that you have begun to love."

"You will marry me then, Alie?"—

"Yes."

"I won't be long painting that picture," he exclaims boyishly.

"My darling, do you know how happy you have made me!"

He is standing close to me, his arms round me, his dark head lowered against my fair ones, two gleaming hearts full of a foolish dream never to be fulfilled.

"Alie!" they call to me from the other end of the room, turning their dazzled eyes from the piano and Crawford's long-haired friend to peer into our shadowy space of twilight. "Alie, come and sing 'Galla Water.'"

I move down the room in my long dress a faint white presence with no spot darker colour about it than the bunch of heliotrope fastened into the collar of filmy lace about the throat, and followed by a darker figure which looks like its shadow in the faint perspective of the long shadow room.

"We want you to sing 'Galla Water,' Alie, and 'L'égie o' Buchan.'"

And I sit down and sing them with the careless gaiety, the dash and innocent without which, Olive Dane tells me, I should not be Alie Scott. But all the time I am thinking of two shadowy figures outlined against a faint gold-green sky of a star that is faded into red and emerald, of a voice that had said "And you will marry me, Alie?" and of another voice that had answered "Yes."

"Your aunt has come."

Such is Mary Anne's greeting to me in the hall of No. 33, Carleton Street.

"My aunt! What aunt?"

"Your aunt from the country. She came about an hour ago, and was that surprised to find you had gone out."

"But what has she come for? Is anything wrong at home?"

"Not a thing in the world. She says she wrote to tell you she was coming, and to have a room ready, because she meant to stay."

"Meant to stay?" I repeat, thinking of the unopened letters of the morning.

"So she says. She's in the drawing-room now, driving in the middle of the night."

"Giving her what?" I ask stupidly.

"A place of her mind, she says; but I think it's the whole of it!" the maid-of-all-work says, opening. "It's all alone of the Countess's mind. I did glance through your letter; but I must have overlooked anything you said about coming to town."

"Aunt Rosa?" I exclaim, in a tone of the most innocent astonishment. "My dear Aunt Rosa, I am so sorry you arrived while I was out."

The sentence may be ambiguous; but Aunt Rosa does not perceive it.

"So am I," she says, when she planted a cold kiss upon my nose. "I do not think you came up to London to do evening parties."

"But I was with the Rollestons, aunt—perfectly respectable people."

"Humph! And how did you come home?"

"They sent me home in their carriage—they always do."

"I wrote to you yesterday. Is there anything the matter with the postal arrangements?"

"Not that I know of, aunt Rosa."

"Then am I to conclude that you never open my letters?"

"I was in a hurry this morning—breakfast was late, and I was afraid of being late at Madame Cronhelm's. I did glance through your letter; but I must have overlooked anything you said about coming to town."

She says nothing to me about Mrs. Wauchop's contraband lodger, but that somebody has been officious enough to write and tell her about him. I suspect Mrs. Deane; but I ask Aunt Rosa no questions, nor does she volunteer any information to me.

"It seems Mrs. Wauchop has no spare room for me. In those circumstances—"

"My dear Aunt Rosa, you can have my room."

"I will sleep here on the sofa, and just run in there to dress. There is a

dressing-room—indeed perhaps I had better have a shake-down in the dressing-room, if Mrs. Wauchop can manage it."

"She is managing it now. I don't like that woman, Rosalie. She has a most virulent tongue."

"She has always been civil to me, aunt Rosa."

"Oh, because you just let her do as she pleases! Have you been burning nothing but Scotch coal since you came up to town?"

"I have had very good fires, auntie."

"I am surprised at it, then. That coal is very good, but I don't like it. I dare say you are paying the very highest price for it. And the tea she gave me was execrable—perfectly execrable!"

"I'm not much judge of tea, aunt Rosa. I say yawning. 'I hope you've brought me up some jam from Woodhay, though, and some of our own butter.'"

"To do so will thing, you're coming home with me to-morrow—there's been enough and to much of this folly, and your uncle is very sorry he was ever foolishly persuaded to give his consent to it."

"To-morrow, aunt Rosa!"

"Not a day later than to-morrow."

"But don't you want to see something of London, auntie?"

"I want to the last of it. I'm only sorry I didn't know what I know now three weeks ago, and your ridiculous freak would have cost me an and a great deal more. How your uncle Todhunter could ever have agreed to such an egregious piece of folly passes my comprehension!"

"Poor aunt Rosa! If she only knew the steed was stolen, how much less clatter she would have made in looking the door! In my heart I confess she is right. I have got into mischief here in London, and she would consider mischief."

"If I had never come up to Mrs. Wauchop's furnished lodgings, I'd probably never have met"

That landscape painter

Which did win my heart from me."

"I cannot possibly go home to-morrow, aunt Rosa. I say, laying aside my squirrel-lined cloak and the fan which I have been holding in my hand since I came into the room."

"I must tell Madame Cronhelm I am leaving town, and I must say good-bye to the Rollestons."

"You can write to them both. A note will do just as well."

"I shall not write. You can go home to-morrow, and I will follow the next day, if you do not care to stay in London."

"I shall not leave you behind me, Rosalie."

"Very well, then; you must stay till the day after to-morrow."

"But your uncle sent word by me that you were to come home at once."

"I shall not go to-morrow," I repeat obstinately; and Aunt Rosa, knowing me old, thinks it better not to press the point.

I must see my boy again. This is the idea uppermost in my mind. I cannot go away without seeing him; but how shall I manage it? I may not chance to meet him at the Rollestons to-morrow; and, if not, shall I be forced to go away without bidding him good-bye? I know this evening that our time together would not be long, but I did not dream that it would be so short as this.

"I hope you won't be very uncomfortable, aunt Rosa. You won't find the hair-dressers as soft as your feather-bed at home?"

"I don't expect to be comfortable. The whole place appears to me wretched and shabby to a degree."

"It is not at all wretched, I assure you. And I have improved greatly since I went to Madame Cronhelm's."

Aunt Rosa sits, sitting bolt upright in the most uncomfortable chair in the room.

"I think I will go to bed," she says at last, and I follow her into the room.

I light her bed-room candle with alacrity, and precede her into the inner room.

A little camp-bed has been put up for me in the dressing-room; but, before I go to bed, and after I have helped Aunt Rosa to unpack her night-garments, I creep back to the dining fire in the drawing-room, and, sitting on the rug, lean my chin on my hand and think of those two figures in that twilight window, and of a foolish promise made only to be broken.

Yes! If he comes to me, shall I not say "Yes?" If he keeps his share of the agreement, shall I not keep mine?

A foolish happy smile curves my lips in the dining fire-light—the lips that he has kissed by the light of that great solitary evening-star. Yes, I will keep my promise, Gerard. But will you keep yours?

I go to Madame Cronhelm's in the morning, and after that to the Rollestons. The Rollestons are sorry I am going away so despatchably. Mr. Baxter is not at Berkeley Street, nor does any one mention his name. I come back to luncheon at Carleton Street, though the Rollestons have had to keep me, and have just finished that long-drawn-out meal when Mary Anne comes in with a card in her grimy hand, which she proffers to me.

"Who is it?" aunt Rosa asks suspiciously.

"The gentleman up-stairs," Mary Anne answers, with malicious enjoyment in either smiling eye.

"Who?" aunt Rosa exclaims, letting her knitting fall into her lap in the extremity of her amazement.

"Ask Mr. Baxter to ask him," I say quietly.

"Ask Mrs. Baxter to ask him," Mrs. Baxter says. "Mr. Baxter—Miss Herick."

Gerard Baxter bows, and Aunt Rosa inclines her head slightly, her eyes blazing through her spectacles like the eyes of her own cat. Muff when he is vexed.

"I was sorry to hear that you were going away," Aunt Rosa says, as she sinks into a chair beside me.

"Yes," I answer, laughing. "My leave is stopped!"

Aunt Rosa is rather deaf. Unless we speak in a kind of raised, sustained tone, she hears very little. "We are as deaf as I and I do not think it necessary to do this—all the time."

"I had a great deal of assurance to venture to ask you, hadn't I?" Gerard says, smiling.

"I should have been sorry not to have wished you good-bye."

"I may say 'I love you sometimes!'"

"Oh, no, think not!" I answer hurriedly. "I could not answer your letter."

"But how am I to live without either seeing or hearing from you?"

"You must work," I say, smiling a little; but there are tears in my eyes.

"I intend to work. I have been wild enough. Alie, you don't know how much of the Bohemian there is in me—but the thought of you will steady me, darling; while love you I shall hate everything I know you would not like."

Something in the admission, frank as it is, adds more. In his love for me really great enough to work such a change in him as this, I feel, I am sure, he will not relapse into his old idle ways, and be sorry, and so despair of ever doing any good!

Gerard, will you promise to let me know what you are doing?"

"Forget you, Alie?"

"If you do forget me, promise to tell me so at once."

do promise; but that day will never come, darling. I have never loved any woman but you, Alie, and I never shall."

Aunt Rosa glowers upon us, speechless with wrath and indignation. What are we whispering about the foreign-looking, shabby, unabashed young man and I? We make the conversation more general after this; and in about twenty minutes Gerard gets up to go.

"Good-bye!" he says, holding out his hand to me, having said good-bye to Aunt Rosa. "It is hard that we can't have any better good-bye than this, Alie, isn't it?"

"My eyes are full of foolish tears, so full that I am afraid they will flow over and attract Aunt Rosa's attention. But Aunt Rosa is not looking at me."

"Good-bye!" I echo mechanically.

And so he leaves me, and returns to his studio and, his unfinished pictures while I pack away a few tears into my portmanteau—the first I have shed since I was a child.

CHAPTER VI.

"Well, Alie, the more I look at you, the more I think you're the most extraordinary girl in the world!"

Extraordinary, Olive?

To think you've been so much satisfied with those wretched old rooms in Carleton Street when you had such a home as this!"

"I was very happy in Carleton Street, I assure you."

"Happy! Because that boy was there."

"And I was not a bit obliged to your mother for bringing Aunt Rosa down upon me."

"But mamma did not like your being there alone."

"What nonsense! I am my own mistress. Olive, and can do as I like."

"No till to-morrow, my dear boy," Olive laughs. "After to-morrow, you can please yourself."

"And I mean to do it. I assure you."

We are walking from the vicarage to Woodhay. It is only a few minutes' walk through the wood. It is June weather—exquisite weather; and all my words are a mystic tangle of green leaf and shadow and golden-drooping sunshine, all my moods are blousy purple, "glimmering for the sythe." Between Woodhay and the vicarage there runs a little rushing brook, and beyond the brook, on my side of it, a hundred feet of Woodhay runs steeply up a hill, and the top of the ferns and tangled foliage throwing their shadow far across the shadowycombe.

It is up this southern slope that we are walking by a steep path, overhung with woodland tang, of a red-brown and black-berry bramble, with a thousand tiny ferns and velvet mosses laughing at us from the crevices of every lozenge-spotted rock.

"Do you think of that boy, dear boy of yours, Alie?" Olive asks, as we climb the wooded steep together, bathed in alternate streaks of sun and shadow.

"Think of him?" I repeat feebly.

"You used to be great friends, you know, though I think you have forgotten him. Jack Rolleston used to chaff him about you—Jack thought he really cared awfully for you, Alie, joking apart."

"Jack Rolleston is a great fool, Olive!"

"Oh, well, I know Jack hasn't much sense! But you know that time Jack came down to Berkeley Street, and he was so angry with you for not coming to see him, he said Gerard Baxter was working himself into skin and bone, and had grown quite steady, and meant to make a name for himself."

"Yes, so you told me," I remark carelessly, though remembering all about it at least as well as Olive does.

"But he has fallen off since then," Olive says, shaking her olive head.

"Poor fellow, I think he met with some disappointment about his picture—he was obliged to sell it or something, and they only gave him thirty for it, whereas Jack said he valued it at over a hundred, and it would not have been a penny too much."

A little sharp pain runs through my heart like a knife, and I feel that I had dreaded this reaction after possible disappointment.

"I am sure you feel sorry for him, Alie. Olive says, looking at me."

"I don't think so. I don't think I can sweeten that poor boy, he used to follow you about like his shadow!"

"You speak of him as if he were dead, Olive. I say little and lowly."

"I am afraid he is going to the bad, and that is worse," Olive observes sober-

ly. "I met Jack Rolleston the other evening, and he told me he hardly ever saw Gerard. He said he never came to Berkeley Street, and that he was afraid he had got into a very wild set, and was going down hill as fast as he could."

Olive's preceding me up the steep path, and has enough to do to maintain her footing, without turning her head to look at me. I am sure she has had looked at me, she must have noticed the exceeding whiteness of my face.

"It is a great pity, you know," she went on—Olive likes to hear herself talk.

"He is so young, and so remarkably good-looking! Katie Rolleston told me—you know she came down to Brighton the day before I left, that he passed her in Regent Street the other day, and it quite made her heart ache to see how shabby he was. She said she would have spoken to him, even in such a needy coat, but he passed by without looking at her. I suppose he knew he was rather a disreputable-looking figure to be seen speaking to any lady in the street."

"He is left lodging in Carleton Street?"

"I do not know. Jack knows very little about him. I don't think he does like to seem as if he were prying into his affairs, and he is such a proud fellow. Jack says it would be as much as his life is worth to offer him a good luncheon at a restaurant, and he would be sure to guess it was because he looked half-starved."

"Does he look like that?" I ask in finite astonishment.

"Well, he looks very thin," Olive says, laughing a little. "I say, Alie, they are just up triumphal arches here; did you know that?"

"I heard they intended doing it. We will come round by the garden, Olive. I don't want them to surround us like a swarm of bees."

Turning from the glimpse of the lawn and carriage-drive, seen between the stems of the walnut-trees, I open a little gate leading into a long straight walk bordered by tall, green, fragrant hedges of box and yew.

"Don't you mean to let them see you, Alie?"

"Not to-day, if I can help it. I shall have enough and too much of that to-morrow."

"My dear daughter, if coming of age were a grievance!"

"It is a nuisance to me, Olive."

"You will tell me that Woodhay is a nuisance to you?"

"Oh, no; I should not care to give up Woodhay!"

"I should think not!" Olive laughs, as we pass through the scented green hedge, through a tall archway cut in the hedge, and find ourselves in a blaze of sunshine and scarlet geranium, and brown velvet calceolarias, and blue lobelia, and a hundred other radiant blossoms.

"Alie, when are you coming to live here at Woodhay?"

"To live here?" I repeat absently, my eyes on the glided weather-vane which twines about a tall chimney, on the point of my quaint red-brick gables.

"You have done nothing but echo me since we left the vicarage! When are you going to take up your abode here by your own means?"

"I don't know. Not till Uncle Tod is too old to do duty, probably. He will never leave the vicarage till then."

"But can't you live here without your uncle?"

"By myself, Olive?"

"You could get lots of nice elderly ladies to come and live with you."

"I think one would be enough!" I say, shrugging my shoulders.

"Of course I mean one—at a time. Why wouldn't your aunt Rosa come and live with you here?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Who the Turkomans Are.

The Turkomans are a nomadic people occupying Armenia and the centre of Asia Minor, and a large part of the Caucasus. They have recently been increased by the narrative of a Russian traveller, whose book is published in St. Petersburg.

Proverbs are a good index to the character of a nation. In the case of the Turkoman, by the light of the following sayings, is certainly formidable:

"He who has seized the hilt of his sword does not wait for a pretext."

"A mounted Turkoman knows neither father nor mother."

"Where there is a town there are no wolves; where there are Turkomans there is no peace."

"No Persian crosses the Atreack, except with a rope round his neck."

"The Turkoman needs not the shade of trees nor the protection of laws."

It is needless to say that the people with such proverbs are not always agreeable neighbors. The Turkomans have no towns worthy of the name. Even Merv, one of the largest cities of the province, is but a conglomeration of huts, and is more an agricultural district than what we are usually accustomed to call a town.

The inhabitants of the province follow stock-breeding in their chief occupation, and lead a wandering life somewhat like that of our own gypsies, only incomparably more nomadic. Their weapons are bows, arrows, spears, and swords, and a conglomerate of huts, and is more an agricultural district than what we are usually accustomed to call a town.

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Timely Jottings.

CHOICE RECIPES.

A Canadian volunteer writing home from Duck Lake after the recent collision with Riel's rebels tells how the ill-bred leader plays the inspiration on his Indian and French followers: At the battle of Duck Lake he had a horse with him high in the saddle in these places and showed it to the Indians, and told them the cross was struck through with bullets from the enemy, and never got a scratch. A few days before the late eclipse of the sun he called on his Indian and French friends and told them, and told them he was inspired the Big Spirit. He told them that on certain days and at or about a certain time the sun would get dark. This was an eclipse, and he got his inspiration

THERE is said to be a division in the British Cabinet on the renewal of the Irish "Crimes Act." Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is desirous of renewing the act, as he insists that without such a measure there would be a serious outbreak of crime. He is sustained in his opinion by the Whig element of the cabinet who still cling to the old policy of coercion. In the other hand Sir Chas. Dilke, Mr. Chamberlain, and other members are in favor of the renewal of repressive measures, deeming the processes of common criminal law sufficient for the proper maintenance of order. They point to the great decrease in agrarian outrages, and to the fact that the rate of crime in Ireland is less than that of England and Scotland. It is thought that a compromise will be effected by which the act will be renewed for the limited period of one year. We trust that the party which will come into power as the result of the general election will see the propriety of adopting a different policy in Irish affairs. Grant the Irish people home rule in some modified form, and continue the improvement of the land laws in order to create a peasant proprietorship, and there is every reason to believe that the period of unrest and agitation would quickly come to an end.

THE COMMITTEE of the "Farmers' Union" in Manitoba have formulated the grievances of that body in a petition to the Governor General to whom they present their prayer for redress. They complain chiefly of the injustice of the present land regulations, and the long delays to which they are exposed in all transactions with the government, at the same time charging the officials in the land office with favoritism and corrupt practices. It must be admitted that there is some reason for such charges but at the same time such grievances must be expected to exist in the early settlement of all new countries. It takes a considerable time to get the machinery of government running smoothly without any undue friction. The Dominion government have displayed wonderful energy and enterprise in opening up the great west to settlement and in providing it with proper railway communications. In doing this they have drawn largely on the resources of the older provinces and have been called on to face difficulties of an almost insurmountable character. In the prosecution of these great undertakings it is not by any means surprising that many things should be overlooked or that subordinate officials should occasionally be found delinquent in duty. With the suppression of the half-breed insurrection and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway government will have more time to devote to the proper administration of government in the Northwest and the correction of abuses which may have sprung up in the management of the public lands of the country. Let the statesmen who have done so much towards the development of the new territories enter on an era of reform and the removal of corrupt and incapable officials and insist on justice being meted out to the most humble settler and they will earn the approval of the country. It is to the west that we must look for that growth of population which is to aid the people of the older sections of Canada in bearing the burdens which they have assumed in order to open up for settlement the vast prairies so long unrighteously held by the Hudson Bay Company and similar monopolies.

THE RUSSIAN difficulty having been successfully arranged, British statesmen will again find themselves face to face with the numerous questions of home policy now press for settlement. Among these we observe that the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland promises to be, in Scotland at least, one of the great issues of the general election in November. A bill is to be introduced this session dealing with the matter, but it will probably not secure the support of the present house who will naturally prefer that the electors may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on such an important measure. Meanwhile the friends and opponents of disestablishment in Scotland are girding on their armor for the coming struggle, which in a country where the national genius delights in ecclesiastical disputes, promises to be fought out with true Scottish stubbornness to the bitter end. It was predicted at the disestablishment of the Irish Church a few years ago that when that measure was carried the fate of the Church of Scotland was sealed. Mr. Gladstone in his famous Hallowe'en speeches said that as far as he was concerned the matter of disestablishment rested with the Scottish people themselves, and that when a majority of the representatives from that country declared in favor of the cessation of the relation between Church and state the Liberal party would comply with their request. It is not unlikely that the next election will result in a majority of members being returned in favor of the establishment. The disestablishment of the National Church in Scotland would be followed closely by the separation of Church and State in England. Many of the most able clergymen of the English Church favor

dis-establishment as they find the church hampered in its work under the present order of things. England and Scotland owe much indeed to their national churches but it must also be confessed that those establishments have sometimes allowed themselves to become the instruments of oppression and the tools of political parties. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that they have become objects of suspicion and dislike to vast masses of the people. In any event the trend of public opinion in this age is decided against state churches. The example of the United States and Canada have proved that they are not by any means necessary adjuncts of the state and that the different churches may prosper just as well without the doubtful aid of government. We venture to say that the cause of religion will not suffer by the disestablishment of the Churches of England and Scotland, while it will effect much in removing many causes of injustice and religious rancor which under the present state of affairs unfortunately exist.

NORTHPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 28th, 1885.

Rev. J. Dingman, of Pictou, paid us a visit on Tuesday.
Miss Lillie Wale, of Newtonville, is stopping with her friends here.
Miss Nina Leslie, of Napawan, paid her friends here a visit on Monday.
Mrs. Walters, mother-in-law of Rev. C. L. Thompson, died very suddenly on Wednesday morning after a short illness.
Mr. B. R. Wolver, of Belleville, is staying at Mr. John Baker's; we are glad to note Mr. Wolver is gaining in health.
A somewhat serious accident was the result of the celebration here on Monday evening, in which Donald Fraser was shot by a small cannon which badly fractured his leg. Dr. Cray, of Kingston, was quickly summoned and dressed the wound. The Dr. gives us every hope of a speedy recovery. The boys think [they will lay the cannon aside for a while.

PICTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The fine shower of Saturday night came very opportunely; it assures the farmers of a good crop of hay, and also the spring seedling is looking remarkably well for the time of year. The growth has been unusually rapid. The rush for the Daily Papers is over. The Northwest excitement has about died out; all the principal leaders have been captured and peace once more assured for a time. Next in order will be to have a new "Minister of the Interior."

Mr. Perry is again in town to submit another plan for water works for fire purposes only, costing about \$18000. His first estimate was not approved by the council. He is talking of putting in gas on his own account if he can get the privilege of the town to do so.
Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, is in town this week as the guest of Father Brennan. A confirmation takes place to-day when about 100 young people will be received in the church after which they march to the town of Pictou to witness the consecration of Grove Cemetery by the Bishop.
The Reindeer broke her main shaft on entering the harbor last evening and was blown by the wind. The horse on the Dry Dock at Kingston having her hull overhauled.
Rev. W. Elliott, pastor of the Main St Methodist Church, left yesterday for the Northwest where he is to labor in the future. He was well liked here but preferred to go west.

READ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The new School House is making rapid progress under the energetic labors of Mr. Lally. C. W. King, of Deseronto, has been employed by Mr. Lally to do the painting. Mr. Patrick Hanley who spent the winter here has returned to Dakota.
The Reeve and Deputy Reeve have been attending the County Council during the week.
The Macaulay Brothers have purchased a new Threshing Machine and Engine. Mr. Charles Mowerson so well and favorably known through this section takes charge of their engine this season.
Mr. Patrick Mc Kinney has obtained the mail contract between Read and Shannonville for four years and enters upon his duties on the 1st July.
A lady living in this neighborhood met with an accident the other day, by which she hurt her leg and was confined to the house for several days. A day or two after, one morning early before she could get about two of her best cows had been milked. The party who was guilty of this very mean act is known and is to be pitied for doing such a thing under the circumstances, especially to a woman.

In Roman History we read that Cincinnatus, who twice assumed the purple as Dictator was an ambitious and energetic agriculturist.
Away down at the end of the 19th century we find many energetic followers of the great Cincinnatus and among the number Michael Don Gerald to whom I alluded in my last communication. Don Gerald may be seen using three horses where an ordinary farmer would be satisfied with two. He naturally prides himself upon his land being clean and in good shape. In fact Don Gerald would not do a day's work with any other man's horse. He has a fine place from a region where heretic or heretic fool stuff was known to flourish. Don Carlos of the Movementist Club kindly brought your correspondent through the land of Don Gerald a short time since and pointed out all objects of interest. Don Gerald is an enthusiast on the subject of ornithology. This spring I am told he has devoted much attention to the natural history of the white-poor-will whose note we so clearly heard in the evening in the balmy spring. Occasionally we may give a note on natural history which may prove interesting to your readers.
The Naphin Cheese Factory is doing a good business this spring. Mrs. Bowen is the cheesemaker there this year. Her experience at Melrose and Kinney Hill, is a guarantee of the excellent Cheese which will be made at Naphin this season.

The Albert Factory is receiving as usual a large supply of milk. The patrons of this factory are fortunate in having Mrs. Brennan as her reputation as a cheese-maker is so well known that the cheese from the Albert Factory always commands the highest market price.
James Halloran, son of Martin Halloran, who is living in this neighborhood, died in Huron on Tuesday morning. He returned from Dakota last fall, and fell a victim to consumption at the age of 23. His funeral took place on Wednesday when he was buried in St. Charles Cemetery.

We have had fine growing weather for the last week and on Sunday we had glorious rain. Everything is looking well with the exception of fall grain. Many fields of fall wheat have been broken up and sowed this spring. Rye is looking poor and is killed out in many places. If we escape frosts the prospects are good for an abundant harvest.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Michael Donahue, of the Ferguson House, was quite seriously ill last week.
Mr. James Donahue, of Gananoque, was in town last week.

Mr. Thos. Salmon, of South Elmsley, has been visiting in Deseronto for a few days.
Rev. S. Houston, of Cooke Church, Kingston, gave us the pleasure of a visit last Monday.

The Reeve is attending the meeting of the County Council at Belleville.

Mrs. Frank McMaster, has been enjoying a visit to Kingston.
Mr. S. C. Whaling, formerly of this place, has removed from Rome, Pa., to Troy, N. Y.

Miss Minnie Cousins, of Amherst Island, has been visiting Deseronto this week as the guest of Miss Maggie Tait.
Mrs. John McMarrah and Mrs. E. W. Rathburn arrived from Owego last Tuesday morning.

Mr. M. D. Campbell, of the Deseronto Flour Mills, left last Friday on a visit to old friends in his native county of Gleanery.

Mr. F. F. Miller, C. E., of Napawan, was in town on Tuesday assisting to lay out the canal course.

Rev. T. Wilkins, of Trenton, gave us the pleasure of a friendly call on Wednesday.

Mr. C. A. MILEY left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Charlotte, N. Y. Sergt. Major Wrighton, of Midland Batt., well known in Deseronto, was wounded at Batoc.

Mr. Lyman Hull Sr., arrived home from Sarnia on Wednesday evening.

Mr. J. Playfair McMurich, now attached to the Biological Laboratory at Beaufort N. C., has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University.

THE ONION FLY.

The onion fly is well known for its depredations. Its natural history can hardly be of as much concern to the farmer as the true method of its extermination. Both the natural history of and the remedy for the pest are to be found in the following statement of Miss Ormouh, a well known English entomologist. She says: "The amount of damage to onion crops from the maggot is frequently so great that for some years I have been experimenting on the subject. I found that the fly, (when it could) laid its eggs on some exposed parts of the bulb, especially on the neck, which in common parlance is the exposed part of the onion bulb. On noticing this, about three years ago I covered a plant up to the neck of the bulb, and the next morning found my eggs deposited on the onion leaves, and dropped at haphazard on the ground—where they perished, and the onions being saved from attack, did well. This year, however, I had some part of the crop in rows earthed up with success. The onions were firm and sweet, and though not as thoroughly protected by the rough earthing up as by my own hand-dressing, it answered to some extent, and the onions in many cases were not injured, or grew past attack from being in favor of the fly. I venture to suggest the plan of growing to your inspection, as though it probably could not be brought to bear in the field use, it is a valuable addition to garden growth, and especially for cottage gardens, where there is only a small quantity of ground and where the loss of the little crop is a serious lessening of comfort to the family."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1885, for the construction of a SEWER on the east side of Fourth street commencing at Dundas street and connecting with the sewer at the crossing on Thomas street, on the east side of Fourth St.
Also a sewer on the west side of Fourth street, commencing at Dundas street and connecting with sewer on Thomas street.
Also a Culvert to cross Thomas street opposite the residence of Mr. D. Dufor, to connect with the sewer at the crossing on the north side of Thomas street commencing at the corner of Thomas and Fourth streets and continuing east connecting with the box drain on same side.
Specifications can be obtained from Dr. Newton, Reeve.
Tenders to state price for each part of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. N. IRVINE, Clerk.
Deseronto, May 20th, 1885.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that By-Law No. 89 of the by-laws of the Village of Deseronto, requires the owners of all DOGS and BITCHES in the municipality to have the same registered with the Town Clerk of the said Village before the First day of June in each year.
The provisions of the said By-Law will be strictly enforced.

By order,
R. N. IRVINE, Clerk.
Deseronto, May 20th, 1885.

LEAVING TOWN!!!

MEAGHER & CO.

INTEND LEAVING DESERONTO as soon as their whole Stock is sold. Great bargains in Men's and Boy's Clothing. 150 Men's Suits from \$5.00. 75 Boys' Suits from \$1.50. Every thing in the Dry Goods Trade at and below Cost. This is a Genuine Clearing Sale. The Goods must be sold as soon as possible as the premises are rented to other parties. Don't lose time, but come and see for yourselves.

MEAGHER & CO.

DESERONTO, ONT.

A. G. FLETT,

Has on exhibition now some of the finest goods in the market for making up a Spring Overcoat or Suit of Clothes

At Prices to Suit Everybody, AND A FIT LIKEWISE.

Pants a Speciality. Call and see for yourselves at A. G. Flett's,

Opera House Block, 214 Princess St., Kingston.

HICKLING & CO.,

ENGLAND.

Oldest Bicycle Makers in the World.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"PILOT" BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SOLD ON EASY TERMS BY

S. G. RETLACK, Importer and Dealer, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A few Second-hand Machines for Sale Cheap. Spot Cash.

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ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

This Institution imparts

A THOROUGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!

And has unsurpassed facilities for teaching

Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy

Students from FOURTEEN DIFFERENT PROVINCES AND STATES, INCLUDING BERMUDA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, have been in attendance within the last eighteen months. This record—un-surpassed by only one similar institution in America—is the result of the thoroughness of the course, and the great success of the graduates.

It is conducted by accountants of long and varied counting-house experience.

LADIES ADMITTED

Students can enter at any time. For latest Circulars address

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NEVER FAILS TO GIVE SATISFACTION

MCCOLL'S LARDINE MACHINE OIL.

Our "English" Wool Oil—something new—finest in the market. Our Cylinder Oil—600 fire test—much superior to tallow.

GIVE OUR TRAVELLER A TRIAL ORDER.

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GOLDEN CREAM,

LA CREME D'OR,

The best preparation known to science for beautifying the

COMPLEXION

ONE SINGLE APPLICATION is warranted to beautify the Face and give to the Paled or Sallow Complexion a Perfectly Healthy Nature and Youthful Appearance. It Conceals Wrinkles, Freckles, Crow's Feet, and the Effects of Age, leaving the Skin Soft, Smooth, and White.

PRICE—30 cents. Sent to any address. Postage stamps taken. Address all letters to

CREME D'OR, Drawer 2678, Toronto P.O.

Ask your druggist for it. Wholesale by all wholesale druggists.

DISTRICT.

Colborne has a broom brigade.

The young men of Clayton are endeavoring to organize a brass band.

Hon. Sidney Smith is one of the leaders of the Saved Army at Colborne.

Belleville had 14 births, 4 marriages and 12 deaths last month.

The assessment of Madoc township is placed at \$377,000.

Rev. J. W. Potter, of Blairton, lost an eye recently by the bursting of a gun.

Peterborough will erect a monument to Capt. Brown who was killed at Batoche.

The new steam grist mill at Thomaburg is now in full operation.

Peterborough has now three daily papers; that is probably one too many.

Kingston's births last month numbered 15 and the deaths 13.

The recount in the Scott Ast election in Kingston is fixed for Monday June 10th.

The Hungerford court settled with Dr. Pomeroy, who attended the small-pox patients, for \$2,600.

The Salvation Army are erecting barracks at Bath where they intend keeping a permanent garrison.

The customs returns for Kingston during the month of May show imports, \$73,346; exports, \$37,792; collections, \$8,600.

The Salvation Army officials in Belleville, Picton, Trenton, etc., are making preparations for a monster excursion to Kingston next Wednesday.

Belleville citizens have cleaned up their grounds and premises generally this season, much to the improvement of that fair city.

Fishery inspectors are much the same in all districts as the Peterborough Times doubt from the unchecked destruction of fish on the front and other waters whether they have such an officer.

At a *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery of Kingston held on Tuesday a call to Mr. A. K. McLeod, licentiate, by the congregation of Concession and Hillier was sustained and arrangements were made for his ordination and induction early in July.

Extensive docks are being built at Wellers Bay and it is rumored that the Canada Pacific Railway Company will locate their coal depot for the eastern division of its line at that point and lay in a supply of 50,000 tons of coal.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Anti-Jewish riots continue in Austria.

There is another cholera outbreak in Spain.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from influenza.

Fears of the failure of the potato crop are entertained in England.

Work on the railway line north of Regina is now being pushed forward rapidly.

There is a gratifying decrease of agrarian outrages in Ireland.

Russia is retaliating for Germany's expulsion of Poles from Germany.

The King of Burmah is said to be seeking an alliance with France.

An attempt is to be made to establish reciprocal trade relations with Jamaica.

Foundations have been sent to Regina where they will await trial.

The Spanish Government forbids inoculation with cholera virus.

A rumor has been started that El Mahdi will make an attempt to capture Suakin.

The Phoenix foundry, London Ont., was burned on the 29th. Loss \$150,000.

Mr. Michael Davitt has returned to London after his continental tour.

Ex-President Arthur is reported to be suffering from Bright's disease.

The lock-out among the iron workers in the west general ever known.

Infidential Afghans propose a religious war against Russia.

Duke de Noailles, French academicien and historian, died last Saturday, aged 83.

The French Senate by 189 to 67 rejected the motion to censure the government for secularizing the Pantheon.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is to be called to the bar.

Thomas Little, who shot the policeman at Toronto last November, was captured at Niagara Falls yesterday.

A young man jumped down the precipice near the new Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River yesterday.

Milton, ridden by the famous jockey Archer, was successful in winning the Derby.

Prussia has presented a scheme for the construction of a canal between the North Sea and the Baltic.

The law prohibiting manual labor on Sunday, in Austria, goes into operation on the 11th inst.

The General Assembly of the Presbytery Church in Canada meets in Montreal next Wednesday.

Winnipeg has decided to erect a monument costing \$5,000, to the memory of her volunteers.

There was a squabble in the corporation of London on the proposal of Sir John Bennett to move a vote of condolence to the family of Victor Hugo.

Paying teller Scott, of the Bank of Manhattan Co., New York, has skipped out with \$160,000.

The Margaret colliery, near Durham, Eng., was the scene of a fire last Wednesday. Out of 350 men in the mine, 22 perished.

The athletic congress at Rome proved a decided failure, the attendance being small and proceedings uninteresting.

The agitation against the present land laws in Scotland producing the effects.

The owners of large estates are desirous of selling out.

At the iron mill in Youngstown, and the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, shut last Saturday on account of the refusal of the manufacturers to sign the amalgamated scale; 10,000 men are out of work.

As was to be expected all the London papers except the *Naves* condemn the action of the Cabinet in the recent Russian difficulty.

John A. Fallon and John Henry, two young men of Montreal, were drowned on Sunday by the upsetting of a boat.

The official announcement of the appointment of Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin is made.

Several members of the royal family will visit Ireland during the coming summer.

The proposed visit of the Queen is deferred as the physicians say her health is not equal to the journey.

Dr. Jenkins, M. P., Captain of the House of Commons cricket club had the temerity to remove that most august officer, the Usher of the Black Rod, off the grounds.

The Manager of the Bank of Montreal urges great prudence on the part of business men as the outlook is not yet favorable.

England and Russia, being assured of the King of Denmark's readiness to act as arbitrator, have agreed to invite him to arbitrate on the recent dispute.

Lesnar, the Russian special Commissioner, will start immediately to join Col. Ridgeway in Afghanistan for the purpose of carrying out the special details of the work of making the Afghan frontier.

William Murphy, of Bozeman, Montana, attempted to kill the widow Allen, who refused to marry him. He was pursued and shot at, but he committed suicide before his pursuers could come up with him.

It is rumored that the Court to be organized for the trial of Riel and his associates will be composed of a stipendiary magistrate, a justice of the peace and six jurors. It is not expected that the trial will come off until July.

The *Freeman's Journal* asserts that Rev. Dr. Walsh will shortly be appointed Archbishop of Dublin by the Pope. The Pope, it says, has declared that he has not seen Mr. Errington, the semi-official representative of England, for a year and may possibly never see him again.

It is asserted that Russia's acceptance of the English proposals was due to the Czar's friendship for the British Cabinet and his desire to do nothing which would hazard a return of the Tory party into power. The concession of Marchak and Zulchur to Afghanistan it was represented, would strengthen the Liberals, who are regarded as more friendly to Russia.

The city of Zeringue, Cashmere, India, was visited by an earthquake on Sunday and the shocks, which were at intervals of ten minutes, were of great violence. The greater part of the city was destroyed and the cavalry barracks is a mass of ruins. Fifty persons are known to have been killed and one hundred injured. The surrounding country has also suffered, and the people are in great want.

Four men connected with the Anarchist plot at Wellburg, have been tried and convicted. The ringleader was sentenced to ten years penal servitude, and others to 7, 5 and 3 years. These were the first prosecutions under the new Anarchist law on condition of which is that the trials shall be without jury. Great popular interest was taken in the proceedings. The trial of the Socialists who incited the miners to strike at Prague has begun.

In accordance with a regulation which came into effect on the first of January, all parties are strictly forbidden from pasturing cattle, sheep, horses, &c., on the Tyndinaga Reserve without first securing a permit from Mr. Mathew Hill, the agent. A moderate tariff of rates has been fixed, on payment of which the desired permission will be given. Offenders against this regulation are liable to be prosecuted for trespass.

Superintendent of construction, James Ross, has arrived in Ottawa from the far west. He says that the C. P. Railway has been completed to within ten miles of the summit of the Selkirk, and that only seventy miles of the contract this side of Onderdonk's remains to be finished. At present there are 5,000 men at work on the railway, 1,000 having been sent out during the past ten days, and inside a month 2,000 more will be forwarded. The C. P. R. is now being operated to the first crossing of the Columbia River, a distance of 1,250 miles. Not many months will elapse before a train will run from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The official correspondence respecting the occupation by the Italians of Egypt, shows that England advised Turkey to occupy the ports from which the Egyptian garrisons were withdrawn. Earl Granville, replying to the protests of France and Turkey against the Italian occupation, said he regretted the inaction of Turkey but was unable to oppose Italian occupation. He thought Italy was the Power least likely to injure the interests of Turkey. He said there was no treaty between England and Italy, but the relations between the two nations were friendly. In concluding the dispatch addressed to Sir Evelyn Baring, Earl Granville sanctions the assumption by the Italian Government, on Lord Kimberley's advice, of the control of the Egyptian coast from Ras-Hafun to Zeyh.

BIRTHS.

CARTER.—At Deseronto on the 29th inst., the wife of Mr. Walter Carter, of a daughter.

PARKS.—At Deseronto on the 29th inst., the wife of Mr. Marshall E. Parks, of a son.

AKAY.—At Deseronto, on May 31st, the wife of Mr. George Akay, of a daughter.

BOGART.—At Deseronto, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Reuben Bogart, of a son.

LEITCH.—At Deseronto, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Leitch, of a son.

COWAN.—At Read on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Cowan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WILSON.—At Napanea, on May 28th, Timothy C. Wilson, aged 63 years.

THOMPSON.—At Deseronto on the 1st inst., James Mory Thompson, aged 27 years.

HALLORAN.—At Thurlo, near Belleville, on the 2nd inst., James Halloran, son of Martin Halloran, aged 23 years. Formerly of 7th. con. Tyendinaga.

THE MEDICAL USE OF EGGS.

For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is so tender as a varnish for a burn than colloidal, and being always on hand, can be applied immediately. It has a cooling effect, and the "sweet oil and cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the best thing to be used.

The egg is also considered one of the very best remedies for dysentery. Rectos up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating for these organs enables nature to assume her beautiful way over the diseased body. Two, or at the most three eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely a medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is their recovery.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

SIMPLE

STRONG **SWIFT**

THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES

PERFECT SATISFACTION

HAS NO EQUAL

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE MASS.

30 UNION SQ. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.

ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

WATCHES

CLOCKS

JEWELLERY

Silverware

NOVELTIES, ETC.

A VARIETY TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

CHEAP

AT

G. E. SNIDER'S

MAIN STREET.

DESERONTO.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needed for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attested to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promise.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effect of this article is so permanent, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remains a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a simple preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS

OF

Scrophulous, Mercurial, and

Blood Disorders,

the best remedy because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

Don't Read This!

Because if you do the chances are you will go to bed with an awful load on your conscience.

You will dream of being dressed up in a "Tin Coffin" and astride of it the "Tinker," who, with diabolical determination stamped upon his features brandishes aloft a red hot soldering iron with which he will engrave upon your brow the sum of that "LITTLE BILL."

Why not escape this fearful punishment? Times are easier now and you can't any longer plead inability. Something will assuredly happen if this is much longer neglected.

Yours &c.

D. R. McRAE.

Deseronto, June 2nd, 1885.

Cheap Groceries !!

Cheap Groceries !!

—AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.

18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Good Sugar \$1.00.

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save 25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK.

Fire! Fire!

AT THE

BIG STORE.

It is necessary in consequence of the damage to a large quantity of our Stock by removal that they should be sold at once; in order to do this we have decided to sell them at prices that will insure a speedy sale.

The Stock consists of Dress Goods, Felt and Straw Hats, Fancy Goods, etc.

We will commence selling the above goods at once and continue the sale until all the damaged goods are disposed of.

The damage to the goods is by Smoke and Water and in their removal from the Store—not any have been burned.

As the goods will be sold at a sacrifice we have decided to make the terms CASH, GOOD APPROVED NOTES, or will take produce in exchange.

All goods must be settled for before leaving the Store as we will be too busy to let goods out on approbation.

We gave unparalleled bargains after the fire last summer and will repeat it now.

CALL EARLY, YOU MAY LOSE MUCH BY DELAYING.

THE BIG STORE.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

MANAGER.

Deseronto, 28th May, 1885.

Points for Young Engineers.

A contributor of the American Machinist gives this advice: Now, young man, first of all, let well enough alone. Never disturb an engine without occasion demands it, and if so, do it systematically. Have the floor swept clean, and spread some old sacking over it. When you take a part, clean it with clean waste, being careful to keep your waste from all grime. Run your hand over the part to see if the waste has left anything on it, as the hand will readily detect the smallest particle of grit. After you have cleaned a part, lay it back out of the way just as it came off, and the small stuff with it, just as it belongs.

When you take off the head or steam chest, take the bolts and lay them in a circle or hollow square, with the small ends in, so that you can put them back just as they came out. You will be surprised to see how much faster the work will progress.

When you come to a thing that sticks, find out what causes it, and remedy it. The builders of steam engines do not always do this. But when you find a thing you do not use a hammer; use wood or lead tools to pound with. If you use blocks, cut them about five inches long and eight inches in diameter, of hard wood, keeping them on hand all the time, replacing them as fast as one gives way, never waiting until one is needed.

When you put a wrench on a nut, see that it fits it before you begin to pull, or you will soon spoil both wrench and nut. If a nut goes too hard, take it off and clean the thread.

If your oil can gets stopped up, look out for it, as it does no good to stick the mouth of a can into an oil hole unless you leave a drop of oil there.

Empty out both your can and filler, and wash them out clean, then get a piece of thin cotton cloth and strain the oil; it will not take long, and you will be sure that the oil is clean. A drop of oil every time it is required, and, lastly, when your engine runs bad, sit down and try and reason out why it does so. And take a good paper to read.

In Earnest.

After Colonel Gordon's death, the English papers were full of anecdotes of the great soldier, of which the following are examples:

Upon his return from China (where he was regarded as the savior of the Empire), he devoted himself to the service of the vagabond boys of the suburb of London where he lived; gave up his own house to them, spent his salary and his time in teaching them and in trying to "make men of them."

One night, there was brought in a poor little wail, for whom there was not a spot in which he could lie down; the house was filled to overflowing. The boy was lodged in the stable. The next morning early, Colonel Gordon was seen crossing the yard with a bucket of hot water, soap, sponges and towels. He stripped the boy, put him in the trough, and scrubbed him from head to foot. He led the little fellow in to breakfast presently in a clean suit of clothes. None of his servants, he knew, would touch the child.

Another time he gave up a command, because he was ordered to shake hands with and welcome the native princes, whom he believed to be impostors.

"I can resign, but I will not play the polite liar," he said, gruffly.

Passing on a hot summer day through a London hospital, he noticed a wounded man who was tormented by fly. He hurried out to the shop a mile distant bought a fan, and carried it to the poor cripple. "This at least I can do for you," he said.

These little traits give us a significant index to the secret of Gordon's irresistible power over other men. Whatever were his faults, he was wholly in earnest in the occupation of his life. Whether the day's work set before him was to crush the Teapling rebellion, to save a miserable street Arab, or to drive away a fly, he gave himself up to it with a single directness of purpose and forgetfulness of self.

Blessed is the Paying Subscriber.

We clip the following from an exchange:

Blessed is the man who doth subscribe for a paper and pay therefor. His feet shall not be forsaken by his friends nor prospected by his enemies, nor shall his head go begging.

Blessed is he that walketh into the office of a newspaper, yes, even entereth the sanctum and payeth a year's subscription therefor. Selah.

He shall learn wisdom day by day and be exalted above his fellows.

He shall talk knowingly upon all subjects and his neighbors shall be astonished at the richness of his learning.

He shall not contract bad debts nor lose good bargains.

He shall not pay additional per cent on taxes, for he shall behold the notice of the collector and he shall take warning thereby.

Verily he shall bring his products to market when the prices are exceedingly good and withhold them when the price descendseth.

He shall not lay hold of red hot poker, for the knowledge of metalurgy will teach him not from harm.

He shall live to a good old age and when his dying hour is at hand his soul shall not be troubled as to his future state.

But it were better for him that doth refuse to subscribe a newspaper, that he were bound hand and foot, and cast upon a feather bed. He shall not rest by night or by day, for visions of creditors shall dance upon his stomach by night, and their actual presence torment him by day.

If perchance he hath a moment's peace, it is only that he may have a moment's rest for the memory of the side of a strong ox, so that punishment may be longer drawn out.

India.

There is no country in the world the very name of which so clarifies the mind and stimulates the imagination as India, and the more we study the country, its people, and their traditions the more do we find that there is indeed a certain foundation for a large portion, at least, of the exalted popular ideas about it.

At the outset, then, it will be well to point out in general terms a few of the reasons which make it worth while to know something about this country.

India may be looked upon as a sort of outcome of the whole world, but in taking this point of view we must be careful to remember that we are speaking of what has been as well as what is. The records of the past are so full of interest, and the country contains survivals of civilization more ancient than any known to us, that it is not surprising that it has been so early and so completely absorbed by the modern world.

The ethnologist, India is a perfect museum. It contains some races in the highest state of culture and others hardly removed from the glacial age. Wars and waves of foreign invasion has swept over the country, each leaving its trace in the displacement of the population and the addition of fresh factors thereto.

The languages of India are a life study in themselves; the classical language, Sanskrit, in which most of the sacred books are written, is the finest and most polished of any. Its vocabulary contains many words which it is quite impossible to translate accurately into English, as they stand for philosophical ideas of which the western world has no conception, while structurally the language is so perfect a model of architecture. It is to be hoped the time will soon come when this kind of languages, will be generally understood, and the knowledge of them will be so often the case at present, for the better elucidation of Greek and Latin.

There are, moreover, several spoken languages, some of which possess a literature of considerable importance. In India we find every school represented, and anyone who has gone through a complete course of Indian philosophy will not find much that will be new to him elsewhere. Each of the various systems of Indian belief finds counterparts in a form of religious belief; all Indian deities are the personifications of some law of nature, some moral or ethical principle, and the whole mythology were intended originally as vehicles for the diffusion of knowledge, under the form of allegories, or parables.

The students of political philosophy and political economy find in India, in such early institutions as village tribunals and other customs connected with the village communities, a system of local autocracy which contains most of the germs of modern development into constitutional government, as well as interesting studies of communities, each of which was self-supporting when the struggle for existence was reduced to a minimum.

A Vulnerable British Fleet.

Within twelve days' steaming distance of the Russian naval station on the Asiatic coast, and lying within range of the guns of a modern warship manœuvring on the open waters of the Straits of Foca, the construction of works for the defense of Victoria, B. C., has been entirely neglected. The approach to the town wharves of Victoria is by a narrow and intricate channel, which can only be navigated safely by vessels of moderate tonnage; but as the harbor is so shallow, it is more than a mile from the shore, with good landing places at several points, the intricacies of the harbor channel interpose but a slight barrier to attacks from a hostile force. Three miles from the harbor is the harbor of Esquimaux, the only British naval station on the Pacific coast of America. Esquimaux is one of the safest and best pictureque harbors in the world, about three miles in length, with a depth of water upon which the largest iron-clad ships-of-war can safely float, surrounded by low, wooded hills, with a narrow but deep entrance from Foca Straits. Esquimaux, it is after San Francisco, the best harbor on the west coast of North America. A large naval graving-dock is under way at the harbor, and a small dock-yard is near the entrance. Yet, strange to say, this important naval station has never been fortified. In the absence of British warships from the harbor there is literally nothing to prevent an ordinary steamer, armed with one rifle gun, from steaming in and destroying the harbor buildings, the graving dock, and the Village of Esquimaux. The difference of the British Government to the defenseless condition of their own Pacific coast, the North Pacific can only be explained on the presumption that the Admiralty intended that one or more efficient cruisers of the British fleet should be always in the harbor. In the summer months the dispatch and the smaller vessels do go up from the coasts of South and Central America, and return to Esquimaux; but at other times, and particularly during the last three years the harbor has often been deserted by the naval ships and left entirely unprotected.

Australia has an editor 91 years old, and he still was as lively a pair of scissors as any of them. This is another great argument in favor of a spare diet.

THE "BELTED" CRUISERS.

Important Additions to the British Navy now under construction.

The two new belted cruisers ordered from the Dockyard at the Victoria, Napier & Sons, Glasgow, are to be named the Australia and Galatea—the former, it is said, out of respect to the spontaneous combustion of Australia, the latter in honor of the volunteers to assist the mother country in the Sudan. Ever since it became known that the vessels had been booked on the Clyde, the question has been asked by the public what constitutes a belted cruiser, and also as to the part it is to play in the navy service of the future.

The matter of speed, said to be seriously engaged the attention of Admiralty experts several days before the contracts were given out, and 18 knots were finally adopted. Many of the builders on the Clyde, however, think that this should have been increased by at least half or even three-quarters of a knot. This difficulty will, perhaps, overcome much more easily than many imagine, for it may be recollected that in the case of the Phæton, Leander, and Arctura, the last war vessels ordered by the Admiralty for the Government, the contract speed was 16 knots, but this was actually exceeded by one of them to the extent of 24 knots and a half, and 18 knots were actually attained by the other. It is, of course, within the range of possibility that the new cruisers will be built to the standard of the Phæton, Leander, and Arctura, but it is not likely that the Admiralty will allow "my lords" by steaming at 19 knots per hour.

Should such eventually prove correct? In the case of a heavily belted cruiser armed with main guns, going at 19 knots per hour, an important problem in marine engineering will have been solved which cannot fail to influence the future condition of the British Navy. For the present at least, vessels will be the only ones on her Majesty's navy list with triple expansion engines. The triple expansion process is simply an improvement on the surface-condensing engine invented and successfully worked out by the late Mr. John Elder fully a quarter of a century ago. At that comparatively early period in Clyde engineering the great naval architect and his colleagues had been the same importance as it was ultimately destined to assume when applied to fast ocean-going steamers consuming from 100 to 200 tons of coal in the 24 hours. But without its consequences the triple expansion engine was not so successful a process of Mr. Elder that it can be used twice before it passes through the exhaust pipes of the cylinders, and the water, wrought out by Mr. A. O. Kirk, enables the engineer to

USE THE STEAM THREE TIMES.

before it becomes useless, and the fuel saving is thus very considerable on board a large ship. No doubt the Admiralty will soon order for themselves the value of the invention. The dimensions of the Australia and Galatea are:—Length between perpendiculars, 300ft.; beam, 56ft.; draught, 16ft.; displacement, 6000 tons. The main beam from which the vessels take their names, and which forms the most effective part of their protective arrangements, is 240ft. long, 5ft. broad, and 16 inches thick, and is built of three inches of steel before the seven inches of iron. The ends are protected by an underwater belt similar to that fitted into the Mersey, but as they are very true they will be able to resist small shells protected by armor is comparatively small. The engines are to be of the usual horizontal type for driving twin screws, and differ only from those of the Arctura class by the cylinders being a shade larger and the adoption, as we have already said, of Mr. Kirk's triple-expansion appliances. The cylinders are 42in. and 72in., with a 43 inch stroke of piston.

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Read, Ont., May 1st, 1885.

THE ORIGINAL

BAY OF QUINTE

STEAMBOAT ROUTE.

(Established 1818.)

Daily Line to Picton and Kingston,

and Tri-weekly to Belleville.

Fast and Light Upper Saloon

Steamer.

"HERO."

(C. H. NICHOLSON, Master.)

Leaves Belleville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:00 A.M. sharp; Deseronto, at 7:30 A.M. Picton, at 9:00 A.M. On Tuesday and Thursday leaves Deseronto at 5:30 A.M. Picton at 7:00 A.M. and on Saturday leaves Deseronto at 4:45 A.M. Picton at 6:00 A.M. arriving at Kingston on Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 1:30 P.M. On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11:00 A.M. and on Saturdays at 10:30 A.M.

Returning leaves Kingston daily at 3:30 P.M. Sharp; Picton at 7:30 P.M.; Deseronto at 9:00 P.M. arriving at Belleville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights only at 10:30 P.M.

Connects at Kingston with G. T. R. and Cape Vincent, Royal Mail and Rideau Canal Steamers, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays with K. & P. Ry., to all points on C. P. R.

Travellers will find this Steamer always reliable, with more comfort and a better meal for less money than any other line.

The lowest Freight Rates quoted and satisfaction guaranteed.

The "Hero's" Saloon and Stateroom accommodation is unsurpassed.

Full information given by applying to the Captain on board, or to

THE RATHBUN CO., Agents.

Deseronto, May 8th, 1885.

BAY OF QUINTE

Railway & Navigation Company.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE TRAINS OF THIS ROAD MAKE sure connection with all G. T. R. trains both East and West, and with Steamers of the Deseronto Navigation Company for all Bay and River ports.

1885. TIME TABLE. 1885.

DESERONTO & GRAND TRUNK LINE.

BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY.

STATIONS

Deseronto, May 12, 1885.

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NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED JERSEY BULL "GERMAN" will stand for the coming season at BAY VIE FARM, just north of Deseronto. For Pedigree and other particulars apply to

GEO. AKEY, Farm Mgr.



DESERONTO

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(LIMITED).

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk and Bay of Quinte Railways, for Picton and all

Will sail daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Picton..... 6:00 A.M. Leave Deseronto..... 5:30 P.M.

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FOR THE FARMER

Dairy and Stock Topics.

Gentleness will help to fill the milk pail.

Oil meal and roots make sleek cattle. There are said to be fifty-two kinds of sheep in the world.

The pig is no exception to the rule that all domestic animals require rest.

More butter is spoiled by being over-worked than by not being worked enough. A cream thermometer will save backache; sixty-four degrees is the correct thing.

Cows become very fond of beanstalks, after a little use of them, and prefer them to good hay.

When the cream gets too thick in the churn, add some warm water (not hot) to float the butter, and it will come sooner.

When corn stalks are fed, clover should be fed with them, or cottonseed meal. Timothy and clover mixed is better than clear clover.

Sheep should not be allowed to run in muddy yards or be driven through the mud to and from the field. Such treatment may engender foot-rot.

A writer asserts that after 35 years experience in Iowa he never knew a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy or stock farm.

The best butter ever produced from a churn would have been wretched stuff if the cream had been allowed to absorb odors from the cow or the kitchen.

A good dip for young lambs infested with ticks is made of a mixture of one gallon soft soap, six pounds grease, one pint crude carbolic acid, all boiled in ten gallons of water, with nine gallons of cold water added.

Horses that are troubled with worms may be safely and speedily relieved by giving them a small dose of turpentine two or three times in their feed. It nauseates the worms so that they lose their grip on the intestines and pass through the excretions of the stomach.

Breeds of cows strongly predisposed to milk production will sometimes give milk before the calves have had their first calf. The tendency is increased when the young calves run together, in which case, unless precautions are taken, they are almost sure to learn to suck each other.

To fatten a horse, mix a bushel of flax seed, one of barley, one of oats, one of corn, and grind the mixture together. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture three times a day, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw.

Feed the quantity of hay which is increased until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day.

A recipe for a small cream cheese is as follows: Take one pint of cream, add a little salt, according to taste; put it in a wet, cleaned cheese cloth, tie it, and hang up for two or three days; then change again into another cloth for a day or two, and put a weight on it, by which time it will be ready for use.

If you do not get as good a price for your butter as some one else does you may count that there are nine chances out of ten that the fault lies with you and not with the purchaser, remarks an exchange. Read this carefully, it is not so plenty but that any one who makes a really first-class article can easily obtain the highest market price. It is very natural for the farmer to think their butter is just as good as the neighbor's, but if the neighbor's brings a higher price it will pay to try and improve the quality a little.

The farmer's cow, the one which supplies his family with the milk and butter, he uses in his family, is seldom, if ever, a thoroughbred one; she has no registered pedigree; she is not pampered and pushed up to that extreme which is dangerous alike to health and to the quality of the milk. Usually a good sized and good natured animal, generally with a good share of Alderney, Jersey or Guernsey blood in her veins. She is milkier more than average milk, while her milk is rich in butter. She drops her calves every year with becoming regularity, and does not stay dry and unprofitable two or three months out of every year. She carries only a moderate amount of flesh, has a fairly large and not meaty udder, with clean and good sized teats. She has a bony and intelligent head, soft hair, skin, fair horns and a dry and well developed rump. Her skin is soft and velvety and of that yellow tinge which denotes butter qualities. The inside of her ears, as well as the inside of her horns and just back of the fork of the horns, are heavily tinged with yellow.

Ploughing in the Fall. That depends upon circumstances; we believe in the idea of pulverizing the soil by all possible means, but if a field is so situated that accumulation of surface water are to flow over it and follow the course of the furrows, and in its passage carry with it large quantities of the finer portions of the soil to no one knows where, then we should say omit ploughing until spring; or again, if the soil is of that peculiar character, that its surface, on becoming dry, is carried away by the winds of winter, as is frequently observed, then we should say again, omit fall ploughing. We like the idea expressed in an article we recently read upon the subject, which was, to plough in very narrow ridges so that between the dead furrows there is little more than an elevated ridge of earth, causing the dead furrows to be carefully cleaned out, and the soil in the loose earth being thrown upon the ridges. In this way the dead furrows serve as drains for the free passage of the water in winter, and in the spring the water can be worked almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This would be especially

desirable when any particularly early crop is to be planted, and earliness is one of the important factors of success.

Oats and Peas.

Judging from the practice of many farmers, and, in fact, we might say all with in the circle of our observation, the real feeding value of the combination of oats and peas is not the least slight of it. We remember distinctly in our younger days, how the farmers placed great reliance upon ground oats and peas as a fattening food for stock, and for this reason it was believed to be so now a patch to be used exclusively for feeding purposes.

Regarding the proportion of each kind of seed employed, our memory fails us, but we call to mind how the oats would grow and afford the support for the peas, which were thus supported and kept off of the ground; and the oats and peas patch often contributed a fine mess of peas for the family dinner. When ripe they were cut with the scythes, handled re-belly, and when thoroughly dried laid to the barn to be threshed, to be ground for early feed, which could be provided some time before corn would be sufficiently dried for grinding, and either swine fattened very rapidly and cheaply, or the peas fed to the cattle, of comprehension are at fault. But in these times it is an exceedingly rare thing to see a field of oats and peas, or, in this case, to hear of peas being grown for feeding purposes. It is possible that some of the practices of the past might be pursued with benefit in these days of advancement.

Hunting the Porpoise.

The capture of a school of porpoises is existing in the extreme, and involves enough apparent danger to set the blood in lively circulation. When the school is discovered the steamer puts off, paying out a large cable some miles long and some twenty-four feet deep. With this the school is enclosed as far as possible, the net cutting them off from the open sea.

At the wings and bag of the small animal are stationed, whose crew endeavor to frighten the porpoise out of their purpose when they attempt a combined charge upon the net. Such a charge is liable to any net; if persisted in, for the huge animal, weighing often a thousand pounds, can burst through anything in the shape of a net when once they give their minds to it, and the only safeguard is to distract them and divert their attention. In so large an animal they have, of course, a wide semi-circular space, in which they can swim about freely, and a general panic can usually be avoided.

Slowly and steadily the great sieve is drawn in toward the beach, by making force to the beach where they are dispatched with lances and knives. It is no boy's play hauling this small sieve ashore through the surf.

No part of the animal goes to waste. His hide, when properly tanned—and the process is a long one—makes excellent and easily lasting; the oil which is tried out from his fat is the best known to man for lubricating purposes; his flesh, fresh cooked, is eaten by those who like it, and when smoked, like beef, is a delicacy. The rest of him, by a simpler process, converted into a fertilizer. Upon the whole, the porpoise seems to have a future of usefulness before him.

Fatal Quarrel Over a Cow. On Thursday in Newark, Wirt county, W. Va., a cow belonging to James P. Buffington, a farmer, broke down a panel of fence surrounding the garden of Angus Kilteau, and entered the garden and destroyed the growing vegetables. Kilteau drove the cow out with a club just as the owner was passing. The two men, after taking up spades for a few moments, engaged in a rough and tumble fight in the course of which Buffington was repeatedly struck with the club in the hands of Kilteau. Several men, including a Justice of the Peace, entered and separated the men, but Buffington drew his knife and rushed at his antagonist. Kilteau struck him on the head with his club, knocking him down. Buffington sprang to his feet again, and stabbed Kilteau seven times in various parts of the body, leaving him in a dying condition, but not before he had again clubbed Buffington, breaking four of his ribs, and fracturing his skull.

All this time the spectators were endeavoring to stop the fight, but their efforts were unsuccessful until the two men sank to the ground exhausted and covered with blood from head to feet. They were taken to their homes, where both are reported to have died.

A Relic of a Lost Steamer.

Eighteen months ago the steamer Manitowish went down in a gale on Lake Superior during a stormy period. On a recent Sunday afternoon a party of trout fishers, while angling up Fish Creek, which runs into the lake at Ashland, Wis., some distance from its mouth, found a relic of the vessel, consisting of a piece of paper on which was written:

"On board Manitowish. Terrible storm tonight. May not live to see morning. Yours to the world."

JOHN McKEAY.

McKay was Captain of the Manitowish. The people of Ashland pronounce the name of the relic to be his without doubt. None of the relics of those on board were ever recovered, but stray pieces of the vessel were found soon after the disaster.

There is a youth up-town who is so lazy that the only work he does is when laboring under a mistake.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Vast Preparations and Little Men.

THE PANAMA Canal is in such a state that its ultimate completion is beyond question. But it appears equally certain that the present company will not complete it. Three-fourths of the estimated cost of the canal has already been spent, and the result is a scratch account, but the present company will not complete it.

For the actual work of digging the canal, the clearings, borings, soundings, surveys, barracks, hospitals, dredges, excavators, and other material it was believed to be so now a patch to be used exclusively for feeding purposes.

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France and China.

The treaty of peace which is said to have been concluded between France and China brings to an end a war which has lasted about three years.

The conflict has been one of conquest on the part of France, and one of resistance to French encroachment on the part of China.

On the eastern side of the peninsula of Siam is the long and narrow strip of territory which is called Cochinchina. The southern part of this strip comprises a kingdom called Annam. It is this region which France has occupied, and which has been the seat of the war, which is to be hoped, has now ceased.

The war was the result of a long series of events. As long as two hundred years ago the French had a project of establishing colonies and settlements on the coast of Cochinchina, as they had already done on that of Hindostan.

A century later—just about a hundred years ago—the French King made a treaty with a king of Annam, and he had driven from his throne. When the King was restored, and certain places on the coast were ceded to France. But the French valued seventy years before allowing themselves of the privilege thus granted to them.

In 1898 they made their claim to the territory ceded, but were resisted by the ruler of Annam. They sent a small expedition thither, and bombarded some places on the coast, but did not remain there. Three years later, however, the French troops who were returning from the Chinese coast, in possession of a part of the peninsula.

This conquest was gradually added to as years went on. A French protectorate was established in Cambodia, and in 1893 the French entered into a convention with Siam, and secured as a base, the principal stronghold on the Red River, which flows through Annam.

About ten years ago the French made a treaty with Annam, by which certain commercial rights were secured to them, and by which they were permitted to establish garrisons and trading posts at various points.

This treaty lasted for eight years. But in 1902 the French entered into a convention with Siam, and secured as a base, the principal stronghold on the Red River, which flows through Annam.

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A BATTLE WITH SNAKES.

Persons' adventures of a Party of Young Men.

Last Sunday morning a party of three young men, W. P. H. and another brother named Westfall, had an encounter with a lot of rattlesnakes and blacksnakes at Rake's Switch. The locality is wild and remote, and the party was in the country, and every spring the quartermen in blasting the rock come across large quantities of snakes which have encircled themselves in the hills and valleys to escape the rigors of the long winter months. They emerge in the spring, and after basking in the sun for a few days they leave the spot, food and water.

Just above Rake's Switch is a thick ledge or succession of rock known to almost every quartermen as the snake den. The young men had this place in view when they started out. Providing some way with stout green clubs they advanced cautiously upon several large rattlers gliding sunning themselves, and quickly dispatched them, not, however, before they had given the peculiar "rattle" noise for which they are so well known. This had the effect of bringing out countless numbers of the reptiles, and before the young men were aware of it they were surrounded on all sides by a rattling host of snakes that made them shudder with fear. Fortunately they had on stout boots, and the snakes were not in a mood to bite and do harm as they would be later in the season. The number of snakes kept increasing to such an extent that the young men in the terror maintained that they must have encountered 150 or 200 snakes of the rattlesnake and blacksnake varieties. Finally it was noted that the snakes were fighting among themselves, in innumerable places, as seen that the black snakes were attacking the rattlers, and vice versa, both being warmed up by their work by the beating they had received from the young men. Although blacksnakes and rattlers are deadly enemies during the long, cold winter months, in the approach of spring they separate after a deadly combat, wherein the blacksnakes are sometimes victorious, and the rattlers on the other hand are sometimes the victors. It was noted that the black snakes were attacking the rattlers, and vice versa, both being warmed up by their work by the beating they had received from the young men. Although blacksnakes and rattlers are deadly enemies during the long, cold winter months, in the approach of spring they separate after a deadly combat, wherein the blacksnakes are sometimes victorious, and the rattlers on the other hand are sometimes the victors. 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The following dates have been appointed for the elections to fill vacancies in the local legislature.—Nominations in Lennox, East Kent, East Simcoe, June 10; in West Algoma, June 12; in East Algoma, June 15 polling will take place simultaneously in East Kent, East Simcoe, Lennox and West Algoma on June 20; and in East Algoma on June 29.

TELEGRAMS FROM SIR LEONARD TILLEY show that the conversion of the twenty-five million dollars of 1880 into four for twenty-four and a half years has proved a great success. The Minister has also been successful in effecting the new loan of five million pounds sterling, to cover floating liabilities of fifteen million dollars and give ten millions for capital expenditure during the next fiscal year, as also assured.

The recent speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill show how closely and satisfactorily liberal and democratic principles are asserting their sway in Great Britain. If these prospective leaders of the two great political parties had given utterance thirty or forty years ago to the opinions they now promulgate, they would both have been indicted for treason, or regarded, at least, as little better than conspirators. They are anxious enough to see that the democracy must soon obtain political power, and both are accordingly bidding high for the suffrages of the two million new electors who will for the first time go to the ballot-box next autumn. England is more democratic country than Canada. The political doctrines taught by the two great newspaper organs of Toronto which voice the ideas of the two parties in Canada were obsolete in Britain many years ago. The dear old *Globe* and *Mail* would not find a congenial atmosphere in either Dublin or London.

The Gladstone administration was defeated by a majority of twelve votes on the clause of the budget which proposed an increase in the duties on spirits. The government have tendered their resignation, and it is said that on its acceptance by Her Majesty the Conservatives are ready to undertake the responsibilities of office. They will find it difficult to hold power in the present parliament, but a dissolution in any event takes place this year and the issues between the two parties will be decided by the people. Mr. Parnell would appear to be the chief gainer by the present crisis as he has demonstrated the fact that he holds the balance of power between the rival parties. Had the Liberals suspended the coercion bill as the Radicals desired the vote would have been in their favor. Should they return to power they will consult their interests by foregoing a coercive policy. On the other hand Lord Randolph Churchill is committed to a milder policy towards Ireland and thus in effect Parnell has succeeded in his plans. The Whig element of the Liberal party will be the chief sufferers. They have all along been a drag on the party, but the approaching elections will, no doubt, consign many of them to oblivion, as their constituents will now be disposed to return Conservatives or Radicals, the two great parties of the future. It is said that Mr. Gladstone will now retire from political life. This would be a national misfortune. He would be succeeded, we presume, by Lord Hartington, though Mr. Chamberlain would be the real leader of the Liberal host.

COUNTY COUNCIL. CONTINUED.

On Wednesday morning the report of the committee on county property, recommending several improvements in the jail and other buildings were received and adopted. The County Bridge Committee presented its report which among other matters recommended that iron bridges be built over the river Trent at Frankford and the creek at Foxboro. The total estimate for expenditure on bridges was \$7,700. The Council voted \$1,600 for an iron bridge at Frankford and \$1,100 for one at Foxboro creek and the entire report of the Committee finally carried. Messrs. Vermilyea, Farley and Hurley were appointed a committee to superintend the construction of the two iron bridges. On Thursday the Warden presented an abstract of receipts and expenditures of the county for the current year ending 30th of May, of which the following were the totals: Receipts, \$30,016.45; expenditures, \$30,016.45. The Treasurer stated that there was unpaid of ordinary taxes \$2,519.30, special \$3,167. The chairman of the Equalization Committee read the report showing the equalization for 1884—85 and the assessment of 1885:

1884.	Equal Assessment	1885.
Sidney.....	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Thurston.....	2,300,000	2,350,000
Yendington.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rawdon.....	1,100,000	1,100,000
Hungate.....	750,000	750,000
Hungate.....	625,000	625,000
Marmora.....	575,000	575,000
Madoc.....	780,000	780,000
Elbow.....	200,000	200,000
Tulcar.....	95,000	95,000
Dungannon.....	40,000	45,000
Faraday.....	40,000	45,000
Monteagle & Herschel.....	40,000	45,000
Bangor et al.....	40,000	40,000
Carlow & Mayo.....	40,000	45,000
Wollaston.....	21,000	20,000
Stirling.....	150,000	140,000
Deseronto.....	150,000	200,000
Madoc vil.....	150,000	125,000

Mr. Hauley objected to the equalization, as it valued Tyendinaga nearly half a million higher than that township was assessed. Objection was also taken by several others but the report was fully adopted. The Grand Jury Committee presented its report which showed that the roads were in a fair condition. There was expended on account of gravel roads from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of June, 1885, the sum of \$3,640, between \$400 and \$500 of which was expended on account of snow drifts during the past winter. The sum of \$11,500 was appropriated for gravel roads for the present year. The chairman of the committee on estimates, submitted the following report:

Services.	Estimates of 1885.
Deficiencies.....	\$2,414.00
Administration of Justice.....	8,500.00
County Jail.....	3,000.00
Court House and Jail.....	800.00
Roads and Bridges.....	10,000.00
Gravel Roads.....	12,000.00
Salaries.....	3,210.00
Warden and Constables.....	2,400.00
Printing and Stationery.....	3,500.00
Schools.....	700.00
Interest on Bank account.....	5,010.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,100.00
Fuel and Light.....	1,100.00
Total.....	\$50,440.00

Casual Revenue Belleville and Trenton—\$2,000, 4 mills on the dollar on \$11,000,000, \$40,000, total \$50,440. The Council resolved to appoint Mr. James Cleak as Stipendiary Magistrate for North Hastings. In considering the estimates Dr. Newton urged the necessity of spending a portion of the money on the boundary line road between Richmond and Tyendinaga. The Council after some discussion voted \$1,300 to defray the small expenses of Hungerford, and \$2,000 for the same purpose to Elzevir. \$2,000 was voted for roads and bridges other than gravel roads, of which \$500 was granted to Marmora, \$175 to colonization road of Tyendinaga, and the balance to Elzevir and six northern townships. \$300 was granted to the Women's Christian Association of Belleville. The sum of \$3 a week was granted to the widow mother of Private Harsh of Shannonville until his return from the North-West. In response to a deputation from the city of Belleville a committee was appointed to confer with one from the City Council in reference to arranging for a suitable demonstration on the occasion of the return of the volunteers from the West and \$400 was subsequently voted for the purpose. The sum of \$600 was appropriated for poor schools in the northern municipalities. On Saturday Mr. Vermilyea and Hauley moved that the Warden and Clerk be instructed to memorialize the Dominion Government protesting against the passage of an Indemnity Bill as it was, in the opinion of the Council, detrimental to business. This motion was carried. It was resolved to instruct the Superintendent of gravel roads to have the wire fences erected on the north and west sides of gravel roads. A sum of \$400 was voted on conditions to the Board of Education to secure free tuition for county scholars to the Belleville High School. The Council adjourned until the last Tuesday of November.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.
Belleville Centre, John B. Clarkson, M. A., Wellington Jeffers, D. D., Superintendent; Belleville, Tabernacle, Joseph Young; Belleville West, J. J. Rice; Belleville North-West, W. Buchanan; Trent East, Hiram Allen; Sidney, W. H. Cook; Bayville, H. Williams; Foxboro, E. E. Howard; Plainfield, R. H. Leitch; Canby, Ed. A. Tomlinson and P. A. Angus; Shannonville, W. H. Peake; Melrose, W. H. Palmer; Frankford, H. McQuade and G. J. Edwards; John B. Clarkson, Sup't. of District; Geo. Leach, Financial Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DRAINAGE.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
DEAR SIR.—In glancing over last week's TRIBUNE, I was quite surprised to find that the Council had been having Foxboro drained by two sewers at an expense of over \$1,000. What on earth do the Council think of? Where are their senses? What kind of financiers are we to have? What kind of engineering? For gracious sake what do the Fourth-street people require two drains for? Is it that they may have their cellars dry at the expense of the rest of the village as needy parts of the village. Before it is too late we trust the residents in the west end will apply to the common sense of the Council (if they have any sense left).
RATIFYER.

EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sir.—Kindly allow me a space in your valuable columns to appeal to the ladies of Deseronto and district on behalf of the early closing movement which has been started to enable the poor women of the town and district to have their shopping done in the evening. Every one knows are excessively long being from 7 in the morning until 8 and 9.30 in the evening and on Monday and Saturday evening longer until 9 and 10 after. Will we require is that the ladies will support the movement and do their shopping before 6 o'clock by which they will relieve a load on many a wife and family who hardly ever have an evening to themselves.
I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
DEAR SIR.—Being a frequent visitor to your rising little city I have noticed with pleasure the many signs of progress during the past few years. I have also remarked that during seasons of commercial depression that your town does not seem to suffer the same loss of business as in many places. I therefore conclude that you people are highly favored in many respects and should be correspondingly happy. This week I saw a copy of your valuable paper in which I noticed your reference to the earlier closing of places of business. This matter has often been a source of wonder to me, that in a place so progressive as Deseronto evidently the places of business are kept open to such unreasonable hours, encouraging the habit of trading and transacting business at night, keeping clerks

and business men tied to their counters and laboring for 12 to 15 hours a day with the same business could be better done in the regular hours of work. It is evidently a bad habit handed down from the old fashioned times, when the merchant was also a farmer, and spent the daytime among his cattle and fields, and did his business at night. It is a great injustice to clerks to rob them of their evenings. They have to spend years acquiring an education and experience fitting them for the position they occupy, and as a rule they are the poorest paid class of men in Canada. A machinist or carpenter or almost any tradesman receives \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day for ten hours labor. If he works longer he gets extra pay only an hour or two. Why then should the clerk or office-man be required to give so many hours for a days pay? I cannot think that your business men have ever given better serious consideration, or they would have long ago have adopted the early closing movement.

COMMERCIAL.
An entirely new line of shirtings is being shown at the BIG STORE from 10c. a yard, best value ever offered on the trade.

A WORD ON TREE PLANTING.

To the Editor of the Tribune.
SIR.—All are agreed that our farms are becoming from the continued clearing of the remains of our forests, very destitute of shelter, greatly to the injury of various crops, and the general fertility of the soil. Will you allow me to suggest to your readers, that rows of evergreens planted along the north or exposed sides of a farm form the best wind-break that in nine or ten years a farm so protected will readily sell for in most cases, thousands of dollars more than one which is not; and that up to 15th June, that is, just when the buds are commencing to burst, is the time to plant them (at least in the case of July). Cedars or spruces will transplant more readily than pine, having a greater quantity of more fine roots, but with care either can be successfully transplanted. The roots should not be exposed to the sun for even a minute, the rain hardens and closes the tubes. The ground should be mulched, and the lower branches let grow to shade it. Cedars and spruces like damp ground, therefore plant them close in the row two or three feet, or closer for cedar hedges, pine do with drier soil; twelve feet I have known them to do well at; but should rather plant them closer and thin out when desired, any tolerably fertile soil will answer; pines do on poor soil but not so well.

There is another thing—a preparation to plant—not a planting—which may well be done in June. If they go to the bush select young trees, and with a sharp spade cut a circle about them, say eight inches from the stem, cut the tap root a foot below and leave it to the fall, by that time the summer's growth will have started roots inside the circle, and the young tree properly lifted with a spade, will come up a mass of earth and roots which will cling together and generally grow without fail. In the meantime mark the tree to know it, and to know its south side. Then in the fall if you take all the earth you can, plant at once after digging, and fill up with soft earth not hard chunks, and mulch afterwards, most trees will grow if mice and cattle can be kept away. This I have known excellent with maples, but they will transplant without it. If the transplanting from the bush of the hard wood trees which are so plentiful of transplanting, owing to their having no roots to be tried with this method, much greater success may be expected than without. Could we see this fall a good many plantations of some acres with care, say four feet apart, it would soon be found an excellent investment. Good timber of all sort is growing scarce and dear, and in ten years he who plants successfully now will be fortunate. True, it will not be fit to cut then, but it will sell for a good figure to those who are prepared to wait till it is fit. And, one word more, many good pieces of forest which will otherwise dry up, die, and blow down, could be saved, yielding beautiful succession of trees, a perpetual store-house of timber, could we but afford to keep cattle out of them.
Yours &c.,
R. W. PHIPPS.

TORONTO, JUNE 3RD, 1885.

A PROBLEM IN WOOD.

The problem has puzzled many two pieces of wood, sawed from the same section of a tree, should possess very varied characteristics, and be in different positions. For example, a gate-post will be found to decay much faster if the butt-end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top was placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the tree grew than it would in the opposite direction. Microscopical examination proves that the pores invite the ascent of moisture, while they repel it, descent. To make my meaning more clear, I will mention the familiar case of a wooden bucket. Many have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while others are apparently quite dry. This arises from the same cause—viz., the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.—*Cor. Foreign Journal.*

Star brand hams, rolf bacon, long clear bacon, breakfast bacon, bologna, &c., cheap at the BIG STORE.

BIRTHS.

MEAGHER.—At Road, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. James Meagher, of a daughter.
CARTER.—At Deseronto, on the 18th of May, the wife of Mr. Arthur Carter, of a daughter.

HARRISON.—At Deseronto, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Roderick Harrison, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SWEET.—At Deseronto, on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Judson Sweet, aged 61.
HUGHES.—At Camden, on the 8th inst., David Hughes, aged 79 years.

Hanlan makes a proposition to row Toronto and Deseronto in three, four, and five miles each, at \$1,000 a side for each race, or one three mile race for \$5,000 on any course in the United States or Canada.

LEAVING TOWN!!!

MEAGHER & CO.

INTEND LEAVING DESERONTO as soon as their whole Stock is sold. Great bargains in Men's and Boy's Clothing 150 Men's Suits from \$5.00. 75 Boys' Suits from \$1.50. Every thing in the Dry Goods Trade at and below Cost. This is a Genuine Clearing Sale. The Goods must be sold as soon as possible as the premises are rented to other parties. Don't lose time, but come and see for yourselves.

MEAGHER & CO.

DESERONTO, ONT.

A. G. FLETT,

Has on exhibition now some of the finest goods in the market for making up a Spring Overcoat or Suit of Clothes At Prices to Suit Everybody, AND A FIT LIKEWISE.

Pants a Speciality. Call and see for yourselves at A. G. Flett's,

Opera House Block, 214 Princess St., Kingston.



HICKLING & CO., ENGLAND.

Oldest Bicycle Makers in the World.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"PILOT" BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SOLD ON EASY TERMS BY

S. G. RETTLACK, Importer and Dealer,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A few Second-hand Machines for Sale Cheap. Spot Cash.

9-21y.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

This Institution imparts

A THOROUGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!

And has unsurpassed facilities for teaching

Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy

Students from FOURTEEN DIFFERENT PROVINCES AND STATES, INCLUDING BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, have been in attendance within the last eighteen months. This record—unsurpassed by only one similar institution in America—is the result of the thoroughness of the course, and the great success of the graduates.

It is conducted by accountants of long and varied counting-house experience.

LADIES ADMITTED

Students can enter at any time. For latest Circulars address

ROBINSON & JOHNSON,

9-2-2m. Belleville, Ontario.

NEVER FAILS TO GIVE SATISFACTION

MCCOLL'S LARDINE MACHINE OIL.

Our "English" Wool Oil—something new—finest in the market. Our Cylinder Oil, 600 test—much superior to tallow.

GIVE OUR TRAVELLER A TRIAL ORDER.

MCCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont

**GOLDEN CREAM,
LA CREME D'OR.**
The best preparation known to science for beautifying the COMPLEXION.
ONE SINGLE APPLICATION is warranted to Rejuvenate the Face and give to the Pale or Sallow Complexion a Perfectly Healthy, Natural, and Youthful Appearance. It Contains no Lead, Mercury, or other Poisonous and Dangerous Elements. It is the result of the most perfect and the most delicate of Art, leaving the Skin Soft, Smooth, and Glowing.
PRICE—25c. Sent to any address. Postage stamps taken. Address all letters to
CHEMIST D. DR. DRAKE 2578, Toronto P.O.
Ask your druggist for it. Wholesale by all whole sale druggists.

Pelicans Ferry.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

The farmers of this section of P. K. County are nearly through their spring work. Fall and spring grain looks very well, especially the fall grain after the prolonged and severe winter.

There is I am happy to inform the ladies of Deseronto, every appearance of a very large crop of large and small fruit. They may look out soon for the market, and those who are delighted to hear that the new ferry boat being built at Deseronto ship yard for the Rathlun Boat of this place will be finished and running the last of next week. From all accounts it will be something better than anything we have been expecting for these few years past. The ladies of the Deseronto Boys for they leave it for their enterprise.

MELROSE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The majority of the farmers have finished their sowing and planting.

The bricklayers are busy laying the brick of the Presbyterian church. The people are beginning to suspect Murray of a disposition to fight.

Mr. Philip Haight has a remarkably fine two year old Percheron colt that he leads through the village occasionally. He has another two year old and a yearling which are equally as good. Mr. Haight is very justly proud of his colts.

As some people are inclined to be sceptical about the good done by the Hallelujah Bands a case that has come before the notice of the people of Melrose and vicinity might not be out of the place. Last year shortly after harvest a farmer living in the Melrose was sorely troubled on account of one of the village's hens running over one of his fields. Now as said farmer is a brave, fiery man, a little inclined to shoot both with and without revolvers, he determined to shoot the hens. He accordingly began to patrol his field gun in hand firing at every hen he perceived. He was at last successful in shooting one. But this year after he had sown his field the hens were over it again and he quietly went to the owner and offered him a basket of barley to feed them if he would shut them up. Now there seems to be quite a contrast in his actions on different occasions, and the explanation is that the Hallelujah Band had been holding services between times. Who will have the hardihood to say that the Band has done no good in this case?

READ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. & Mrs. James Meagher, of Belleville, visited Read last week.

Miss Julia Hanley, who has been visiting her relatives at Neche, Dakota, for the past year, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. Michael Cavan, who has been visiting his friends in Ireland since last summer, returned last week.

Mr. Bartley Callery has purchased the property known as the Gargan property consisting of 200 acres. Mr. Callery is now the owner of 300 acres on the 5th concession of Tyendinaga.

The many friends of our late excellent teacher, Miss Jones, will be glad to hear that she has a large and flourishing school at St. Augustine, Fla. She is now where her fostering care and attention to the pupils and her abilities and aptitude to teach are duly appreciated. Her many warm friends in this section wish every success.

The 2nd day of July has been appointed as the day for taking the vote on the Scott Act in this county. Let the friends and opponents of the Scott Act make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

A social and dance will be held in the hall next Monday evening. The proceeds will be given towards the payment of some improvements about the priest's residence.

We regret to learn that Mr. James Gargan, one of our former residents and who has been living for the past two years near Pembina, Dakota, has met with a great loss through fire. One evening when he was at home he took fire and Mr. Gargan and family lost everything except the clothes they stood in.

The Northern Hotel on the 8th con. Tyendinaga, well known to the travelling public, has changed hands. The present proprietor is Mr. William Goodfellow, brother of the late proprietor. Here the travellers will find every accommodation for man and horse. A gentleman lately travelling through these parts informed me that he stopped there when on the 8th con. of Tyendinaga. He had a fine room, a good bed, a good steak, ham and eggs, &c. could not be excelled in a European restaurant in Detroit or New York. Mr. Goodfellow runs a farm as well as his hotel and will always do his best to meet the wishes of his patrons.

Mrs. Bowen is now acting as postmistress at Naphin.

Mr. James Naphin fulfils the mail contract now between Naphin and Plainfield.

We have had fine growing weather during the last week although the weather has been changeable and the nights cool. We had rain on Friday and on Sunday morning a heavy thunder storm and another in the evening. Everything is looking well and the farmer's heart rejoices at the prospect of a good harvest. Planting and gardening are now the order of the day.

We have just received a copy of an excellent work from the pen of the Rev. Father Northgraves entitled "Mistakes of Modern Infidels" comprising the evidences of Christianity and being a complete refutation of Colonel Ingersoll's so called "Mistakes of Moses," and of other works of Voltaire, Paine and others against Christianity. The work is a valuable one at the present day, and is highly praised by Catholics and Protestants alike. It is endorsed by the Catholic Bishops and the clergy of all denominations. Father Northgraves is a native of this country and belongs to the diocese of London. The Rev. Father Meade strongly recommends the work and no doubt it will have a large circulation.

The Township Council held their regular meeting at Melrose on Tuesday last. The appropriations for roads and bridges were then made, but the proceedings had not reached us before sending our dispatch.

The price of cheese still continues very low with prospects of a still further decline in price. The last two weeks' make from the Albert and Naphin factories were sold by Mr. Michael Corrigan, the manager, for 6 cents. The first two weeks' make sold for 7 cents. The cheese was shipped on Monday.

A very pleasant reunion and dance took

place in the new schoolhouse on Thursday evening, when our young people tripped the light fantastic to their hearts' content. Market prices are still low. Butter 15 cents, eggs 11 cents, cheese 6 cents.

CANADIAN CANOEING.

SPRING MEET.

The Canadian Canoeists have been holding their Spring Meet this week. The canoeists had selected Unger's Island as the site for the canoe and the shore was good judgment, as certainly no prettier or more convenient spot for the purpose could well be found in this section of the beautiful Bay of Quinte. The meet commenced on Monday but some of the more ardent knights of the paddle pitched their tents on Saturday and entered on camp life that evening. They thus enjoyed the pleasurable excitement of a thunder storm and a deluge of rain while under canvas, the storm of Sunday morning giving all the experience necessary in that respect. On Sunday afternoon the steam yacht "Jessie Bain" of Clayton arrived in bringing the first visitors, viz—Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, of Albany, N. Y., Commodore of the American Canoe Association, Dr. Neide, Sec'y-Treas., A. C. A. and Mr. W. B. Richards, of Brockville. These gentlemen were all loud in their praises of the beautiful scenery of the bay and expressed themselves as more than grateful for the generous hospitality of the people of Deseronto.

On Monday Mr. F. S. Rathlun, Vice-Commodore of the A. C. A., hoisted his flag and the canoeists came under the strict discipline of camp life. The water was not so favorable for the meet, it being cold and the wind blowing a gale during the continuance of the camp. However the canoeists made the best of circumstances and managed to enjoy themselves immensely. Tuesday afternoon was the time fixed for the races, but the rain was so bad that it was impossible that a canoe could live in such a sea, but the canoeists were anxious to test the merits of their crafts and secure the coveted prizes. A number of skilfully wrought and richly embroidered flags, presented by several ladies who thus kindly manifested their interest in the Association. Quite a number of spectators had assembled to witness the event including a number of visitors from Belleville. The first race open to canoes of class A brought out two canoes, the "Wick" and "Topsy," who in the face of the heavy sea proceeded to go over the course. The "Topsy" soon showed signals of distress and had to drop out, but the "Wick" kept on and succeeded in getting round the course. Just as she finished, the main sheet fouled and she capsize with no worse result than a good ducking for the crew. The prize, a flag, presented by Mrs. E. W. Rathlun, was awarded to Mr. E. Walter Rathlun, owner of the "Wick." The sale increasing it was decided to postpone the races until Wednesday, and the canoeists on invitation of John Bell, Esq., of Belleville, enjoyed a pleasant sail on the bay in the fine yacht, "Vernal," a cruise which was greatly enjoyed. Among the canoeists who arrived on Monday and Tuesday were Mr. J. B. McMurrich, of Oswego, W. Chipman, of Brockville, and Messrs. W. T. Ross, E. Wilson and J. Coulthart, of Pictou. On Wednesday the races were resumed, the wind still blowing hard. For the three mile race, open to class B, there entered the "Star," "Ripper," "Topsy," "Lou," "Grebe" and "Gipsy." After a well contested race the "Ripper" first crossed the line in 55 minutes followed five minutes after by the "Star." The prize, the gift of Mrs. E. C. French, was then presented to Dr. Clinton, whose able seamanship was thus rewarded. The "Grebe" came to grief in this race and capsize, but she was soon righted by her plucky crew. In the three mile race open to all comers the "Grebe" alone was willing to sail, and the flag presented by Mrs. F. S. Rathlun was awarded as first prize to Mr. Richards. A half mile paddling race followed. The "Black Diamond," "Star" and "Gipsy" entered and after a keen contest the first named was declared victor and Mr. J. B. McMurrich, of the Oswego Club, carried off the prize, a pretty flag given by Mrs. S. C. Titus, of Auburn, N. Y. This completed the races and it is to be regretted that the canoeists had such disagreeable weather. They deserve much credit for sailing in the teeth of such gales as prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A visit to the camp was much enjoyed. Members were most profuse in their hospitality and could not but be voted a lot of jolly good fellows. A life in the open air with paddling and sailing for exercise is just the thing to develop a good appetite, and it is to be regretted that the canoeists had such disagreeable weather. They deserve much credit for sailing in the teeth of such gales as prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A cricket match was played yesterday afternoon between an eleven of resident Englishmen and an eleven of the Deseronto Cricket Club. The Englishmen were defeated by 45 runs in one innings. Allum, McLeod, Whitten and Stokes did the best batting for the Club while Coutts and Heaps did well for the Englishmen.

A CRICKET match was played yesterday afternoon between an eleven of resident Englishmen and an eleven of the Deseronto Cricket Club. The Englishmen were defeated by 45 runs in one innings. Allum, McLeod, Whitten and Stokes did the best batting for the Club while Coutts and Heaps did well for the Englishmen.

TO OSWEGO. The commodious twin screw steamer

"RESOLUTE"

Is now running between DESERONTO and OSWEGO TRI-WEEKLY, leaving Deseronto after arrival of Str. Quinte from Belleville.

Fare, \$3.00 including Stateroom, MALS EXTRA.

For further particulars apply at Railway office or Dock.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT

THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES

PERFECT SATISFACTION

HAS NO EQUAL

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE CO

ORANGE MASS.

30 UNION SQ. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.

ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

WATCHES

CLOCKS

JEWELLERY

Silverware

NOVELTIES, ETC.

A VARIETY TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

CHEAP

AT

G. E. SNIDER'S

MAIN STREET.

DESERONTO.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitations, but none have so fully met all the requirements needed for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dandruff, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most powerful, and the most thorough purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; 25c. per bottle, 60c. per dozen.

Don't Read This!

Because if you do the chances are you will go to bed with an awful load on your conscience.

You will dream of being dressed up in a "Tin Coffin" and astride of it the "Tinker," who, with diabolical determination stamped upon his features brandishes aloft a red hot soldering iron with which he will engrave upon your brow the sum of that "LITTLE BILL."

Why not escape this fearful punishment? Times are easier now and you can't any longer plead inability. Something will assuredly happen if this is much longer neglected.

Yours &c.

D. R. McRAE.

Deseronto, June 2nd, 1885.

Cheap Groceries !!

Cheap Groceries !!

—AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.

18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Good Sugar \$1.00.

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save

25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK.

Fire! Fire!

AT THE

BIG STORE.

It is necessary in consequence of the damage to a large quantity of our Stock by removal that they should be sold at once; in order to do this we have decided to sell them at prices that will insure a speedy sale.

The Stock consists of Dress Goods, Felt and Straw Hats, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.

We will commence selling the above goods at once and continue the sale until all the damaged goods are disposed of.

The damage to the goods is by Smoke and Water and in their removal from the Store—not any have been burned.

As the goods will be sold at a sacrifice we have decided to make the terms CASH, GOOD APPROVED NOTES, or will take produce in exchange.

All goods must be settled for before leaving the Store as we will be too busy to let goods out on approbation.

We gave unparalleled bargains after the fire last summer and will repeat it now.

CALL EARLY, YOU MAY LOSE MUCH BY DELAYING.

THE BIG STORE.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

MANAGER.

Deseronto, 28th May, 1885.

Some years ago as the Prince of Wales and his tutor were traveling through the West of England the landlord of a certain hotel having reason to expect a visit from his Royal Highness prepared his best room and immediately had the table laid for a day by day in feverish anxiety. On the morrow a gentleman and a youth arrived at the hotel and asked if rooms could be given for the night. All the servants immediately hurried to the landlord's parlour and were sure he discerned the youth's name and his tutor in the newly-arrived travelers. So the best rooms were speedily given to them and the youth was told to go to the room assigned to make them happy while the landlord, with a certain air of bland satisfaction, behaved to his royal visitor with the utmost deference and respect, and the youth, in return, recognized their rank, as he knew it from the element of their rank. Later in the evening, and when almost every room in the hotel was booked, the youth and the three more travelers, two gentlemen and a boy. When they asked for rooms the landlord said: "Very sorrowful gentlemen, we have only room for two gentlemen and a boy, but we will make a bed for the young gentleman on the sofa." This was done, and in the morning it was found that the youth who alone had been the object of the landlord's crown of England, while much to the landlord's discomfiture, the boy who occupied the bed meant for the Prince was Master P. traveling with his father.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Blaves in Brazil. A great bird hunt—Hunt of Sea Wives. Russian Sea-View. Hunting in Australia, etc.

A new fish, the cherna, belonging to the halibut family, has made its appearance in the Gulf of Mexico.

The slave population of the empire of Brazil is estimated at 1,002,000, of whom 628,274 are males and 373,726 females.

A slaughter house and refrigerating establishment, costing over \$1,000,000, have been built at Matanzas, P. R., for supplying fresh meat to the city.

M. Koller is said to have selected a Protestant church in Paris as the scene of his recent suicide because a Protestant parson's daughter had killed him.

Henry Russell, who wrote the music to "Woodman, Spare That Tree," and "A Life on the Ocean Wave," is still living in England as a very advanced age.

A resident of Bergen county, N. J., is just recovering from a haemorrhage following a fatal attack of erysipelas, after wearing a pair of spectacles which he had worn so tightly as to bruise it.

There is a bird roost at Lake Geney, in Berard county, Fla., covering a tract of eighty acres, in which it is estimated, 7,000,000 birds gather every season. It is now a bird breeding place for birds from time immemorial.

The English sparrows have a fresh indictment against him, of having been kidnapping the blossoms from orange trees in Louisiana and Florida, where the growers are complaining that a short crop will result from this depredation.

An 18-year-old boy was before a Kentucky court for carrying deadly weapons. The judge consented to dismiss the case on condition that his mother openly rebuked him in the court, which she did with a will, stripping him to the waist.

The first car load of cherries ever shipped from San Francisco to an Eastern market was despatched on the 20th inst. The fruit came from Alameda county. Eight tons of cherries were put up in a small basket of five pounds each, and were put into crates, through which the air circulated freely. The car was also open at each end, the ends being protected with wire gauze.

The most interesting passage at the Royal Academy dinner was the graceful and well-considered acknowledgment of the attitude of the Irish people during his recent visit and his allusion to his social and philanthropic character by the Prince of Wales, which elicited great enthusiasm.

There is an impression that the project of a royal residence has been distinctly forwarded by the Queen.

Even Queen Victoria will have to read the Revised Version of the Old Testament for a handy home-bound copy of the "Standard Edition" of the Revised Bible has been presented to her in five volumes.

The volumes were encased in a Morocco box, and bore the following inscription: "Presented to her most gracious Majesty the Queen by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, May 15, A. D. 1885."

A great Paris drapery house is selling "bath bags," by the use of which "refined people" may obtain the most valuable, natural soap complexion without the use of the moderate sum of eight cents. These queer articles consist of a bag containing half a pound of bran, some meal, and a little powdered soap. On the bag is pressed the bag a lather is produced, and at the same time, a soft pad for rubbing purposes.

Sea waves, according to observations of the United States Naval Hydrographic Office, show a height of from 10 to 40 feet, but those of a height greater than 30 feet are not commonly encountered.

The longest recorded wave measured half a mile from crest to crest, with periods of twenty-three seconds. Waves having a length of 600 or 600 feet, and a period of ten to eleven seconds, are the ordinary storm waves of the North Atlantic.

A coroner's jury in San Francisco recently rendered no less than three verdicts in the case of a man who died from injuries received by being run over by a horse car. Four of the jury members rendered a verdict of accident, four others exactly the opposite opinion, while the ninth went alone and rendered the following verdict, signed only by himself: "I come to the conclusion not to say how the deceased came to lose his life, whether by accident or by being thrown from the car, as the testimony given has not proved which."

There are some indications that an increased number of popular physicians have more or less limited belief in the good effects of animal magnetism. In the Chicago Medical Times, Dr. Charles E. Taylor does not hesitate to say that it is an auxiliary in the treatment of disease. A general magnetization by longitudinal passes, he says, is always beneficial, and invariably serves to soothe and pacify the patient. In all cases of hysteria he has been employed in the treatment of diseases peculiar to tropical climates, the convalescence of the patient has been extremely rapid, and the general state of health of the patient was considerably good.

It seems that the Snakin-Berber railway is to be abandoned. The navies have already stopped work, and the seventeen miles of railway constructed are, therefore, to remain an appropriate memorial of British intervention in the Sudan. Political philosophers ask what more fitting monument of ill-considered and reckless action there could be than a railway begun and then dropped in a few miles and leading nowhere. Such a gigantic absurdity is too grotesquely farcical for farce. It is now known that the evacuation of the Sudan by the British is an immediate release of the country into its former condition. The effect of English interference will pass from the native mind with the departure from the native mind with the departure

of the English troops, and leave no more trace than their footprints.

What may be done by a community in the way of tree-planting in an arid district has been exemplified at Jamestown, N. S. W. Australia. Five years ago, the corporation planted a line of trees along a previously treeless region with timber up to that date the place must have been a barren waste of sand in as much as the soil was so dry that it was impossible to grow anything in it.

In summer there was nothing to mitigate the blinding glare of the sun or the intolerable radiation of the heat from the sun. The wind was so hot that it baked earth. The wind was so hot that it baked earth. The wind was so hot that it baked earth.

across a wide expanse of scorching country, bringing with them clouds of all poisoning dust. In the winter there were no natural means of breaking the force or diminishing the intensity of the gales which came howling down from the north. But the corporation has changed all that. It has planted over 25,000 trees of various kinds, and the once glaring and dusty streets are protected, shaded, and ornamented with verdant foliage.

The practice of illigant conducting their cases in person is one that seems to be daily gaining ground in England. Occasionally a jury will make strange blunders, but as a rule, who they want is to have the facts brought fairly before them. This is a case of illigant.

They can do much better with a lawyer. The illigant is a thing that is to be avoided. The illigant is a thing that is to be avoided. The illigant is a thing that is to be avoided.

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KILLED A BEAR WITH A STONE

What For? Many Williams Found in His Sheepfold

"I've had some pretty handsome tusks (tusks) in my time, but I never had a bear skull. I was out hunting for a while, and I found a bear skull in my sheepfold. I was out hunting for a while, and I found a bear skull in my sheepfold.

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CAMPAIN NOTES.

Services and Incidents at the Front.

The Mounted Garrison Artillery are doing garrison duty at Regulus.

Twenty men were mounted men on their way from the Birle district to join Bunton's brave regiment. At the time, in the rush of the battle, it was put to a severe test, and many were killed in the Sudan.

In the battle the Haddowas, as they rushed out of their great cover, and their sharp spears, fairly pitched themselves upon the weapons of our Black Watch and Sixty-fifth. The triangular bayonet often bent and twisted. On one occasion, however, it stood there better than the sword bayonet. Like the sword bayonet, it often bent like hoop iron when a thrust was made, if a bone intervened, and became corkerwood in the struggle.

It has two serious drawbacks, not so observable in the sword bayonet. The wound it makes is slight, so that a fatal thrust before he is placed. A run amok combat, giving him a chance to run amok among civilized people. In the second place, the triangular bayonet, when it is violently, goes too far, and there is a great difficulty in freeing it. At Tamai a soldier was killed because he had a bayonet in a manner that was not proper. Twenty years ago, as we were retreating, before liberating his weapon. This was the most serious instance of the kind I saw, but it was by no means the only one.

The sword bayonet has weight without breadth, and with the cut, frequently looks temper. I have seen a blue jacket's cutless sword bayonet, and a blue jacket's cutless sword bayonet, and a blue jacket's cutless sword bayonet.

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USELESS WEAPONS.

English Triangular and sword bayonets best and worst weapons.

"It was at El Teb," says a correspondent of the London Telegraph, that I was first struck with the inferior quality of the English bayonet. At the time, in the rush of the battle, it was put to a severe test, and many were killed in the Sudan.

In the battle the Haddowas, as they rushed out of their great cover, and their sharp spears, fairly pitched themselves upon the weapons of our Black Watch and Sixty-fifth. The triangular bayonet often bent and twisted. On one occasion, however, it stood there better than the sword bayonet. Like the sword bayonet, it often bent like hoop iron when a thrust was made, if a bone intervened, and became corkerwood in the struggle.

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Curious Whims of Testators.

Thegentleman who died lately leaving \$300,000, and thought his wife would be satisfied with the provision of a house and the furniture in conjunction with his minor children, must have had a poor idea of the common sense of the sex feminine.

At any rate he might as well have saved himself the trouble of making a will, as the family did not abide by

When you want to buy reliable, comfortable and fashionable goods, about as good as the BIG STORE. They have the goods for buying which are possessed by but few houses in Ontario either wholesale or retail. Every thing they buy comes from headquarters, in most cases from the manufacturer or producer, and are brought direct to the store, the best goods the market affords at the lowest possible prices, and not have old goods piled up on the shelves. They have been kicking around a store from 10 to 15 years while the dealers boast that the same goods would not be given away when they were known.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1885.

The people of Montreal are agitating in favor of the removal of all tolls on the St. Lawrence canals. Petitions for that purpose have been sent to the Dominion Government, who have so far complied as to reduce the tolls one-half. The forwarding companies have also reduced their rates, but it is maintained that competition with the railway and Erie canal routes will be impossible unless the government abolish the tolls altogether. Although it is doubtful whether the entire removal of the tolls will accomplish the end in view, it is better for the government to remove all doubts by making the canals free, more especially as the sum realized by the imposition of tolls is comparatively unimportant.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held on Saturday Mr. George Stephen, the president, stated that of the \$85,000,000 of stock, \$40,000,000 was held in England, \$15,000,000 in Canada and \$10,000,000 in the United States. Next spring the Company will have in running order 4,000 miles of road. The outlook was most satisfactory, the balance in the hands of the government being sufficient to complete the work, and the assets of the Company valuing the land at \$2 an acre would then be \$110,000,000 in excess of its liabilities. The directors felt warranted in anticipating for the current year a net profit of \$2,400,000. It is thus seen that the Company is in a most prosperous condition, and this being the case all the more deserving of being relieved from the public treasury.

It is reported that Her Majesty has offered an earldom to Mr. Gladstone but that the proffered honour was respectfully declined. In this the veteran statesman acted wisely. It is an open secret that the late Earl Bevilacqua regretted that he allowed himself to be relegated to the obscurity of the House of Lords. It was too place for the gifted leader of the Conservatives to end his glorious career. Knighthoods and earldoms may be very useful things to a British premier to dangle before ordinary colonial politicians or third-rate English statesmen, but now-a-days the common sense of the people considers them as the most empty of vanities when applied to the leading minds in science, literature or politics. If Mr. Gladstone decides to continue in active political life the Commons is his proper place. Stop, imagine, if we can, Sir John Macdonald ending his days in the Dominion Senate.

The electors of the neighboring county of Lennox are again called on to choose a representative for the local legislature. The candidates are the same gentlemen who contested the seat in the last struggle. It will be remembered that THE TRIBUNE on that occasion urged the desirability of both parties selecting candidates who were residents of the county. We are strongly of the opinion that in elections for the Local House, at least, the electors in a riding should endeavor to get one of their own number to voice their opinions in all discussions in the Legislature. Of the disgraceful act which led to the late election being voided no words of reprobation could possibly be too severe, but it is satisfactory to find that to Mr. Hawley personally no blame has been attached by either friends or opponents. We are glad to find that he has been again solicited by his party as their candidate. Mr. Hawley is a practical farmer, and as Lennox is a rural constituency, this fact should count strongly in his favor. There are far too many lawyers in all our parliaments, much to the detriment of practical and progressive legislation. The central committees of both political parties at Lennox presume too much on the good nature and patience of distant electors by continually imposing on them political adventures from their number or rising young harriers who are ambitious to display their abilities as statesmen. County committees too frequently allow themselves to be influenced by those wire pullers whose motives are not always inspired by patriotism. Aside, therefore, from the fact that Mr. Hawley is a shrewd and capable man, and a gentleman exceedingly well acquainted with municipal and provincial affairs, we think that as one of their own number the electors of Lennox will be contenting their interests by according him their support on this occasion.

The "Benbow" was launched on Monday and christened by Mr. Gladstone. She is the most powerful ironclad afloat. The engines are 9,500 horse-power and will give her a speed of 17½ knots an hour, thus making her displacement will be 10,000 tons. She will carry two 110 ton guns which will fire a projectile of 2,000 lbs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Snow fell to the depth of two inches at Simcoe, P. Q., last Friday.

The Dominion Government will add 800 miles to the telegraph service in the Northwest this year.

Mr. Montplaisir, M. P. for Champlain, has resigned his seat to take the position of inspector of weights and measures for Three Rivers.

Hanlan met with a cool reception on his return to Toronto.

About 27,000 immigrants settled in Canada this year up to the end of May.

The cake ordered for the Princess Beatrice's wedding will weigh 250 pounds.

John Bright is seriously ill.

A desperate street fight occurred in Genoa on Sunday between a procession of clerics and a mob of ruffians.

The British Government will probably annex Hochstadt.

Fortunate pork butler in Hamilton was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss \$100,000.

A hotel at Chicago a hard character named Hutchinson placed the muzzle of a revolver behind the ear of Kittie Hall, his mistress, and deliberately killed her.

There have been fearful cyclones in Iowa and other States in the West. Trains were derailed and houses wrecked.

It is reported that the ex-Emperor Carlota is showing signs of recovery from her insanity.

Admiral Courbet of the French fleet is dead.

Prince Frederick Charles of Germany, who took such a prominent part in the Franco-Prussian war, died of apoplexy last Monday.

A young man named Knublock while sailing on a small raft in the Ottawa river got frightened, jumped overboard and was drowned.

It is stated that Russia has seized a port in China.

The Mahdi has written a letter declining to release the Christian prisoners. He expects the English to turn Mohammedan, otherwise he will destroy them.

NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

BATTLEFOUR, June 14.—Gen. Middleton and staff returned to-night. The rest of the command accompanied him, and will be in to-morrow. Eight days' hard work has proved fruitless. The country was impassable save to Indians. The troops have done all that mortal man can do, and gave up pursuit only when it had become clear that they could go no further. There was much misunderstanding about the route owing to the country being terra incognita.

Mr. Middleton advanced eight miles beyond the lake where Steele had fought, and had much trouble in crossing the stream between the two lakes where the fight occurred.

The Indians had destroyed every possible means of water transport. However, we got across, but found that the Indians had gone to Loon Lake, which is a very long body of water. There Big Bear had twenty or more lodges of Loon Lake Indians whom he induced to join him. They went in such a hurry that they left their nets and Big Bear had four days' good start and we were never nearer to him than twenty to twenty-five miles. From the high bluffs overlooking Loon Lake he could observe the troops from a great distance. Gen. Middleton crossed to a small island or peninsula in Loon Lake, and found in his front a musky two miles wide, covered with a dense growth of poplar, and in which unmounted horses sank to the belly.

It was beyond the power of the troops to take supplies for more than three days even if the muskies could have been crossed, and Big Bear would have had fully five days' start, so the General concluded to return.

No one who has not seen this country can form the faintest idea of its difficulties. Sanities put in appearance in swarms, adding weight to our troubles. The Indians and halfbreeds with General Middleton refused to go into Big Bear's camp, though offered any sum, saying it would be certain death, as the Indians don't respect flags of truce of any sort.

There are no orders to-night, but the probabilities are that the mounted men will be sent to join Gen. Strange and that part of the infantry will be ordered home.

Fort Pitt, June 12th.—Middleton has determined to make one more trial after Big Bear. With his three hundred mounted men and two Gatlings, he leaves to-morrow morning to join Gen. Strange. The latter is camped on the Beaver river, ninety miles distant. Strange is at a village of the Chipewyans, who, to the number of fifty lodges, are said to have surrendered to him last Wednesday. They had not been with Big Bear, but it is said they would have joined him soon. Gen. Middleton hopes that Big Bear is making for the Beaver river where Gen. Strange now is.

This campaign is expected to last one week. Meantime the Indians may strike for Loon Lake, and thence to Lake La-Crosse. At the latter place there are a number of whites. It is all guess work, and looks now as the Indians would get away for the time being at least.

Hemlock, June 13.—Forty prisoners taken at Batchoe, consisting of eight Indians, two white men and thirty half breeds, passed through this place to-day on their way to Regina under an escort of police and special constables, in charge of Inspector Sanderson. The white man was a weak and old Denison, of the Body Guard, furnished six mounted men from this point.

BATTLEFOUR, June 15.—Col. Otter's brigade reached Turtle Lake on Saturday morning. Otter's brigade who were thirteen miles in advance on the west side of the lake, encountered a party of Indians and captured five ponies and a quantity of flour and bacon. The Indians fled to the woods. A detachment from Otter's brigade pursued them to the water.

The health of the brigade is excellent. All these wounded at the Cut Knife fight are now convalescing.

QU'APPELLE STATION, June 15, 6 p. m. The 91st battalion, under Col. Scott, went against the Fire hill band yesterday, and arrested Chief Nee Blanket and Papas for leaving their reserve. Three companies of the 91st were left on detachment at the reserve. The prisoners arrived here to-day in charge of Montreal Police on route for Regina.

BEAVER RIVER, June 15, via Strathcona, June 15. The Chipewyans came in with the priest, Father L. J. G. late on Thursday night, having surrendered. Twenty-three came in, and eight with women and child.

ren arrived last night. All gave up their guns. They claim they were compelled to follow Big Bear through threats of annihilation in case of refusal. They say Big Bear has only 39 warriors of his own, but with his allies his fighting force numbers about 100 or 200.

BATTLEFOUR, midnight, June 15.—In the investigation which has been going on here with reference to the murder of Bernard Fremont, the Swiss farmer killed early in the outbreak, two Indians have sworn that they were acting under Riel's instructions when the murder occurred.

On Saturday Foundmaker acknowledged the receipt of letters from Riel, one of which he said he had left in his tent near his reserve. A party of police, taking with them Foundmaker's brother-in-law, the renegade white settler, were sent at once to look for it. They returned to-day, having found the letter where Foundmaker said he hid it. It was this document, so very important document at Riel's trial. It is dated from Fish Creek, the day after Gen. Middleton's fight there, and states that Riel had killed 300 police. It then orders Foundmaker, if Battelfour was not already been captured, to capture it at once, and kill all the white people there. The letter then goes on to say that when that has been done, Riel will attack and destroy the volunteers and join Foundmaker at Battelfour. The letter is signed by Riel himself.

Nothing finer for dinner on Dominion Day than star-baked Hams sold at the Big Store on y.

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE AND RESIDENTS OF DESERONTO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir,—This week our village is enjoying its usual allotment of peddlars, cheap-johs, dry goods tramps, speculators, silverware and pill vendors from house to house. Each department of our different business men is being more or less abused in a few and mean cut-throat manner. After our merchants have borne the cold seven months winter of dull times, and given you all the privileges of trust and accommodation, now these men come in with old shoddy, second-hand goods, brightened up with discolored dye or whitening as the case may be, and in a few days are gone. You then return to your own merchants for more trust and accommodation. Now I ask, is this fair in this just? Our village gets no benefit, our council demands no tax. The town gets nothing from such peddlars and shoddy vendors and you are avindled. Just for one moment think over this and consider whether such things should be countenanced. An Old Commercial Traveller.

NORTHPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Miss Lizzie Smith is stopping at Mr. S. R. Brock's.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Crayle are on a visit to friends in Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Lazier are at Kings-ton visiting their daughter, Mrs. R. J. McDowell.

Mr. E. Anderson, of Redversville, gave us a call on Monday.

Mr. J. V. Colburn, bar-tender, St. Thomas, has been staying with his parents for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Redner, of Redversville, are stopping for a few days at W. H. Wilson's.

We are glad to see Donald Fraser about again; although he has not recovered entirely from his wounds he can go about on crutches.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, of this circuit, goes to Oshawa, his place being filled by Rev. Campbell. Mr. Thompson was universally liked in this locality and all regret his departure; next Sunday he delivers his farewell sermon.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure disease of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitations, but none have so fully met all the requirements needed for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promise.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the result of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

It is used for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cures the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dandruff, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened follicles, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, but those of abiding preparation, and remains a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color, and those of alcoholic preparation, but remains a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Rheumatoid Diseases, the best remedy because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

LEAVING TOWN!!!

MEAGHER & CO.

INTEND LEAVING DESERONTO as soon as their whole Stock is sold. Great bargains in Men's and Boy's Clothing. 150 Men's Suits from \$5.00. 75 Boys' Suits from \$1.50. Every thing in the Dry Goods Trade at and below Cost. This is a Genuine Clearing Sale. The Goods must be sold as soon as possible as the premises are rented to other parties. Don't lose time, but come and see for yourselves.

MEAGHER & CO.

DESERONTO, ONT.

A. G. FLETT,

Has on exhibition now some of the finest goods in the market for making up a Spring Overcoat or Suit of Clothes

At Prices to Suit Everybody, AND A FIT LIKEWISE.

Pants a Speciality. Call and see for yourselves at A. G. Flett's,

Opera House Block, 214 Princess St., Kingston.



HICKLING & CO., ENGLAND.

Oldest Bicycle Makers in the World.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"PILOT" BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SOLD ON EASY TERMS BY

S. G. RETTLACK, Importer and Dealer,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A few Second-hand Machines for Sale Cheap. Spot Cash. 9-21y.

NEVER FAILS TO GIVE SATISFACTION

MCCOLL'S LARDINE MACHINE OIL.

Our "English" Wool Oil—something new—finest in the market. Our Cylinder Oil, 600 fire test—much superior to tallow.

GIVE OUR TRAVELLER A TRIAL ORDER.

MCCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont



GOLDEN CREAM, LA CREME D'OR, COMPLEXION

The best preparation known to science for beautifying the skin. ONE SINGLE APPLICATION is warranted to Beautify the Face and remove the Pimples, Redness, and all other skin troubles. A Perfectly Healthy, Natural, and Youthful Appearance. It Conceals wrinkles, cures the Feet, and the Experience of Age, leaving the Skin Soft, Smooth, and White. PRICE—50 cents. Sent to any address. Postage stamps taken. Address all letters to CREME D'OR, Drawer 2,678, Toronto P.O. Ask your druggist for it. Wholesale by all whole-sale druggists.

FIRE INSURANCE!

We beg to advise those desiring Insurance that we are Agents for

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ENGLAND;

THE COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND;

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF TORONTO, ONT.;

THE BRITISH AMERICAN INSURANCE COY. OF TORONTO, ONT.;

Who will write Policies as well as any other Stock Company in the Dominion.

The standing of these Companies is such that all may be satisfied that in case of loss the settlement will be prompt and equitable.

Partners will find it to their interest to insure with us. Recent copy of all Policies and Notices sent insured before expiration of same.

THE KATHUBON COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont.

The cholera epidemic is increasing in extent and virulence at Valencia and other towns in the south-eastern provinces. The peasants, by their wilful neglect of the precautions, invite and disseminate the disease.

E. HARRISON.

350 Front Street, Belleville.

Keeps in Stock and makes to order on short notice all classes of Account Books. General Book-binding, from the Plainest Library Style to the best Morocco and Calf, with Gilt or Marble edges. Paper ruling, Map Mounting, Varnishing, Music Binding, Picture Framing, Improved Milk and Cheese Factory Books. Mercantile Books and intricate ruling a specialty. Prices close. 9-15



DR. IRISH, L.D.S.

DENTIST, TRENTON, ONT., will visit the Deseronto Town, Deseronto, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month punctually. Full cases of artificial teeth furnished for \$7.00 each. 1st and 2nd cases and extracting, \$10.00. Gas or vitalized air used for extracting teeth without pain. Particular attention given to the treatment and filling of diseased teeth. Business hours from seven a.m. to half past four p.m.

Belleville.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
The doctors of the South American Medical and Surgical Association are creating a great deal of stir in Belleville in advertising their medicines. They have brass bands of colored musicians with which they parade the streets much of the time during each afternoon. In the evening the band gives an excellent free concert at the Hotel. Between the acts the doctors pull teeth "without pain" and eloquently hold forth on the properties of their medicines which they say will cure all ills which flesh is heir to. It may be a question as to whether or not the medicine possesses all the virtues claimed but there is no question but what the people greatly enjoy the musical entertainment and great crowds nightly are in attendance. As the doctors and their band are to remain here for a month, and as they pull teeth free, the residents of this city may be expected at the end of that time to be toothless, perfectly healthy as well as judge of brass bands and free concerts.

The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor of the Congregational Church, who is absent from the city for the past week. He has been in attendance upon the Congregational Union now in session in the city of Hamilton. His pulpit was supplied last Sabbath by the Rev. Mr. Bodie.

Mr. P. J. Shannon, the manager of the Belleville branch of the United Fruit business, has just completed and moved into his new residence on Church-st. The house is of brick and is most neatly and tastefully furnished and furnished and is well provided over by his genial owner and his good wife. The fans of the Deseronto amateurs has reached this place on Monday morning, preparing them to perform the "Lady of Lyons" here is being agitated.

On Saturday the steamer *Paritan* carried about three hundred of the scholars of the Deaf and Dumb Institute on an excursion to Trenton. All highly enjoyed the trip. The children were well behaved and orderly and there was no loud talking.

Preparations are being made for a grand reception to our soldier boys when they shall "come marching home again." Belleville feels that its heroes are entitled to head the whole column of the nation brave. Each citizen will do all in his power to give them the welcome they deserve. The Golden Hand have volunteered their services for the occasion. Deseronto also has its heroes in the ranks of our soldiers and it is to be hoped that that place will unite with Belleville in the welcoming demonstration in order that both places may have an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of all.

The four year old child of Mr. John Harwood, on West Bridge-st., fell into a tub of boiling water on Monday morning. The child was very seriously scalded. It is under the care of Dr. Gibson.

Friday afternoon of this week is to be a half holiday by reason of it being the Old-Fellows' Decoration Day of the graves of their deceased brethren. The *Paritan* will take the party to the cemetery. Free tickets will be furnished by the committee to all who desire to witness the ceremonies.

On Saturday afternoon two accidents occurred on the river by which two persons came near losing their lives by drowning. The river is full of logs from bank to bank. A young lad named Charles Dwyer was amusing himself in playing with the logs near the railroad bridge when he fell into the water. He struggled violently but was unable to save himself. Just as he had sunk for the third time a raftman named Murray arrived at the place and at once bravely plunged in and after being under water some time at last succeeded in finding the boy and in bringing him to the shore where he was restored to consciousness. The other accident was to Miss Nora Murphy, a woman in the employ of Mr. Philip Hanly. She was gathering logs from the river in the rear of McInch's blacksmith shop. Whilst thus engaged a movement of the logs precipitated her into the water and she became fastened in the jam. Her screams soon brought the inmates of the blacksmith shop to her assistance and she was brought to the shore much frightened but not seriously hurt.

The wedding bells rang on Monday morning at the celebration of the nuptials, at St. Michael's Church, of Miss Maud Mackie of this city and Mr. James S. Barker of Napanea. The bride was most handsomely attired and the wedding presents were numerous and costly. Miss Mackie is widely known among the young people of Belleville and she will be greatly missed. The newly married couple left the city on the noon train. They carry with them the good wishes of the kindest wishes of numerous friends. May all their journey together prove as pleasant as its beginning promises.

GREEN POINT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Mr. J. J. Fralich has two carpenters at work building a house and barn on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. David Rattan, of Northport, paid Mr. H. Carman a visit on Monday.

Mr. W. Dewitt is still confined to the house by rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Carman visited their daughter near Deseronto last week. Mrs. Robert Curlett, of Filishe, Mich., is visiting at Mr. John Curlett's.

Master W. B. Brickman, of Rednersville, is here spending a few days visiting his former schoolmates.

Mr. Henry Carman is confined to the house with malaria fever.

Mr. Lewis Head, while trolling one night last week, caught a very large muskellunge. Last week Mr. R. Curlett sold a young cow for \$40. D. B. Cole and A. Vandusen also sold three fine animals to a man in the western part of the county.

Mr. John Clough, of Percy, and Miss Scott, of Athol, spent Sunday at Mr. D. B. Cole's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Naylor, of Deseronto, were the guests last Sunday of Mr. A. Porter.

We noticed an article from an occasional correspondent in last week's *TRIBUNE* stating that the Rathbun Bros. have a new ferry-boat nearly completed and expect to be running the latter part of the present week. The public has long felt the need of a more efficient boat and more speedy accommodation between Prince Edward and Deseronto. As the traffic has reached no small dimensions we hope the new boat will meet the enterprising young men. We hope the public will soon be convinced that the want is well supplied.

Children's Carriages, something new, just arrived at the BIG STORE, Cheap—Cheap.

READ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
It having been reported that the Catholic vote in this section has been pledged to support the Scott Act, I beg leave to state that it is an unmitigated falsehood. The Catholic vote, as such, has not been promised either in support of the Scott Act or against it. On the 2nd July last when the Scott Act vote is taken, the Catholic voters of this riding will cast their ballots as they think right without fear, favour or affection.

Mr. Patrick Hawley (not Hanley) who lost his unconscious returned from Molley, Minn., on the 11th.

Many can well remember when the school-house was burned last winter, when it was feared that the Queen of the 6th and the 7th might have fallen a prey to the fire-hound. The new Academy having risen like Phoenix from the ashes under the guidance and laborious exertions of the architect, was the scene of joy festivity on the 11th of the contractor. The disciples of Ter-pachiole assembled to enjoy the merry dance. The young and the fair from Bleasington were in full force and everything went "Merry as a marriage bell." The music was furnished by Mr. Morrow in his usual good style. Much credit is due to Mr. Thomas Woods and Mr. Joseph Wade, members of the committee for the success of the re-union. Amongst the celebrities present were Don Carlos, Don Filippo, some of the incorrigible bachelors of Spelt, a duly accredited representative of the Postmaster General's department, the numerous blacksmith and the learned philosopher.

One of the well-known bachelors of Spelt, who has been charged with a serious omission of social duty, may sometimes be seen wandering to wards northern regions. He has been heard to exclaim, that if he could only get a can Don Patrizio would be his name. Whether it was a can of nitroglycerine or dynamite to break a stony heart, or to help forward Arctic explorations, my informant did not know.

One evening lately a group of young ladies were assembled to enjoy a swing, attended by a young gentleman as a sidekick. Two of the young ladies were in the full enjoyment of the swing in a trapeze, when lo, and behold the swing broke and catastrophe occurred. One, two, three, presto, change, and the fair occupants were in another position. Fortunately no bones were broken. The gallant sidekick rushed to the rescue and repaired damages, when the fair passengers were again in full swing.

Early this week a "correspondent" took a ramble through Bachelors' Walk, that romantic neighborhood so celebrated for its agricultural, its horticultural and its ornithological. I visited the very extensive gardens of Mr. Thomas Cullen, a very affable and entertaining gentleman, who has travelled extensively and whose conversation is full of anecdote and entertainment. Mr. Cullen kindly showed me over his extensive grounds and pointed out all objects of interest in the way of flowers, fruit, etc. Mr. Cullen kindly invited me to visit him later in the season, an invitation which was heartily accepted.

In my rambles through the Bachelors' Walk I met that kind and genial gentleman, Mr. Michael Gaffney, the contractor, who is at present carrying out a contract for Squire William Hanley.

The social and dance, as announced, took place in the hall on Monday evening. Your representative was not present, but was informed that the music was good, the refreshments excellent and the company, though small, very select.

We regret to announce that Mr. James Walsh, of Bachelors' Walk, has been dangerously ill during the past week, but the latest account was rather better.

On Tuesday last Mr. William Dunlay, of Seymour township, East Northumberland, was married to Miss Ellen Cowan, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Cowan, of the 8th con. Freusage. The happy event took place at St. Charles Church, the Rev. Father Meade having performed the ceremony. We have had fine growing weather. On Saturday night we had tremendous thunder storm and a copious rain on Monday.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Deseronto, June 15th, 1885.

The Council met in regular session, all the members present and the Reeve presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were received from F. H. Sims and about 81 others praying that a drain be constructed on the south side of Dundas-st. from 2nd to 4th street, and also protesting against the construction of two drains on Fourth street, and from Mr. R. Aylsworth and 47 others for a sidewalk on the north side of Dundas-st. from Mr. C. Oliver's residence to the English church; and also from Geo. J. Carter and 31 others for a culvert and crossing on Fourth-st. across Thomas-st.

The prayer of the petition of W. R. Aylsworth and others was granted on motion of Mr. Baker sec. by Mr. Edwards.

Moved by Mr. Edwards sec. by Mr. Baker that the culvert be repaired at the crossing of Main and Fourth streets and that suitable crossing be made at the same place.

Moved by Mr. Edwards, sec. by Mr. Baker that the services of a competent engineer be secured to make drawings or plans for a proper system of drainage for this village and submit the same to the council for its consideration at its first regular or special meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Edwards sec. by Mr. Irvine that the consideration of the tenders for the construction of drains on 4th St. and also of the petition of F. H. Sims and others be laid over until next meeting. Carried.

The accounts of the Rathbun Co. for lumber were ordered to be filed.

Council adjourned.

If any goods which you may buy at the BIG STORE are not as represented, you will always find the store open in business hours and can get redress for any wrongs for while stores open and stores close the BIG STORE goes on forever.

DISTRICT.

Belleville boasts of the best kept streets in the province.

The Kingston News says: "John Barry, who has been engaged for some time as a clerk for Mr. John A. Griffith, of Parham, suddenly disappeared the other day with cheques, &c., amounting to about \$2,000."

The Rathbun Company have a gang of men employed building a dock at Gananoque. Gananoque is happy over the capture of a 102 lb. sturgeon.

Brighton expects to have an organ factory.

The roller rink craze still continues in Trenton.

Jefferson's declaration day at Belleville to-day.

While Mr. Jerome Raport, of Trenton, was driving home from Belleville his clothing took fire from a pipe in his pocket and he was severely burned before the fire could be extinguished. His coat and pants were destroyed.

Mrs. John Beatty, of Cobourg, has reached the advanced age of 103 years.

The Society of Friends have been holding a general meeting at Bloomfield.

W. T. Thompson, a Napanea bicyclist, made a run of 68 miles in 11 hours.

The necessary funds to build a U. E. Loyalist monument at Adolphstown have not yet been secured.

A recount of the ballots in Kingston gives the opponents of the Scott Act a majority of ten.

Belleville is agitating the purchase of a new dock.

Hope are dull and in poor demand.

Mrs. Hancock, of Bath, an old lady, fell recently and broke her thigh bone.

A nice selection of Button, lace and the shoes for women & children at the Big Store.

MARRIAGES.

DUNSTON & COWAN.—At St. Charles Church, Keewau, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Father Meade, Mr. William Dunlay, of Seymour Township, East Northumberland, to Miss Ellen Cowan, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Cowan, 8th con., Tyendinaga.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
SIMPLE
STRONG **SWIFT**
THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE
THAT GIVES
PERFECT SATISFACTION
HAS NO EQUAL
PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE MASS.
30 UNION ST. CHICAGO ILL.
ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.
FOR SALE BY

WATCHES
CLOCKS
JEWELLERY
Silverware
NOVELTIES, ETC.
A VARIETY TO SUIT ALL TASTES.
CHEAP
AT
G. E. SNIDER'S
MAIN STREET.
DESERONTO.

Don't Read This!

Because if you do the chances are you will go to bed with an awful load on your conscience.

You will dream of being dressed up in a "Tin Coffin" and astride of it the "Tinker," who, with diabolical determination stamped upon his features brandishes aloft a red hot soldering iron with which he will engrave upon your brow the sum of that "LITTLE BILL."

Why not escape this fearful punishment? Times are easier now and you can't any longer plead inability. Something will assuredly happen if this is much longer neglected.

Yours &c.

D. R. McRAE.

Deseronto, June 2nd, 1885.

Cheap Groceries!!

Cheap Groceries!!

—AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.
17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.
18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.
21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.
17 lbs. Good Sugar \$1.00.

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save 25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK.

Fire! Fire!

AT THE

BIG STORE.

It is necessary in consequence of the damage to a large quantity of our Stock by removal that they should be sold at once; in order to do this we have decided to sell them at prices that will insure a speedy sale.

The Stock consists of Dress Goods, Felt and Straw Hats, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.

We will commence selling the above goods at once and continue the sale until all the damaged goods are disposed of.

The damage to the goods is by Smoke and Water and in their removal from the Store—not any have been burned.

As the goods will be sold at a sacrifice we have decided to make the terms CASH, GOOD APPROVED NOTES, or will take produce in exchange.

All goods must be settled for before leaving the Store as we will be too busy to let goods out on approbation.

We gave unparalleled bargains after the fire last summer and will repeat it now.

CALL EARLY, YOU MAY LOSE MUCH BY DELAYING.

THE BIG STORE.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

MANAGER.

Deseronto, 28th May, 1885.

We have talking pianos and dancing pianos now, but what the youth of this country really yearns for is a self-acting piano that will keep right on playing "Sweet Violets" and the "Pizzicato" polka loud enough to be heard out in the library while the young folks are sitting in the parlour talking philosophy and holding forth.

FOR THE FARMER.

"The model farms of this country, are as a rule, the small ones."

One Michigan man died who ate freely of wild pansies, "mistaken for turnips," and another was made very ill.

A farmer in Cowley County, Kan., Mr. Martin, reports: "Johnson grass not so arable; no better than a signum."

Some local papers caution their rural readers against the tricks of trade among agents of "Farmers' Wholesale Grocers."

An apple-grower of Michigan keeps his Northern Spies in fine condition till quite late in the spring by packing in sawdust.

An unclean cellar is fully defined by Good Health as "a pit of corruption," and causes sickness to those who live over it.

A cowboy testified in a recent Montana cattle case that "a maverick is somebody else's calf that you get your brand on next."

A current definition of glucose sugar: "Villainous stuff; worthless, only as it is used by unscrupulous men to adulterate other sweets."

A maple tree is celebrated because, not discouraged by competition of glucose and brown sugar, it gave "eighty-four quarts of sugar in one day."

It is objected to stale malls that being more brittle than iron they break easily, and the heads fly off in careless driving.

Major Hugh T. Brock, thoughtful gentleman and entertaining writer on rural topics, expresses the opinion that "lucky and unlucky experiments are about equally servicable to the public."

A man poured kerosene around the stems of several hundred apple trees just coming into bearing—"to kill the insects and things." The Live Stock Indicator says "they are now deceased; that is, the trees. Loss, \$1,000."

The New-England Meteorological Society proposes investigating phenomena of thunder storms in that part of the country, and solicit co-operation of volunteer observers, who may be so young as children of twelve years. Particulars and blanks from the secretary at Cambridge, Mass.

About 18,000 olive-baskets were made in Syracuse, N. Y., last year from the product of a thousand acres set to willow thereabout, at one foot of distance in rows three feet apart, spring worked with cultivator and the growth cut close each fall.

The price has fallen from \$30 to \$20, and the business is considered overdone.

Maine, the first State to have a law for prevention of fanning and fustling, is the latest to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station, with an appropriation of \$5,000 for its annual support, and the excellent appointment of Professor W. H. Jordan as its first director.

The advancement of husbandry may be confidently expected from that quarter.

John Bunker, of Mercer, Maine, according to the *Levee Journal*, has the banner maple tree; it is about four feet through at the butt, and with large, low branches. It was tapped this year where-ever a bucket could be hung, and one of its best sap days, nine pails were collected from it.

The small white onion used by those who manufacture pickles are grown especially for that purpose. Good name used as for large onions, but it is sown very thickly—about forty pounds or more to the acre—to produce the large ones but five or six pounds are required.

A rich black mold is best for them.

Prof. Tracy is an advocate for the use of ground tobacco stems as an insecticide for striped beetles. The stems can be purchased at very low cost at tobacco factories, and set as a fertilizer in addition to killing the beetle.

Professor Lazenby says that pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder, has proved the most effective of anything yet used at the Ohio Experiment Station for cabbage worms.

It is useless for farmers to sow loamse alfalfa—on stiff soils with hardpan subsoil, or where the limestone comes within two or three feet of the surface. It is not adapted to most soils, and the experiment will only result in disappointment.

Mr. Joseph Harri says he has for many years practiced saturating wood with crude petroleum, which makes it almost as durable as iron. I use coal-oil barrels for water-tubs for the stock, and find that they last for years where an ordinary tub "fall to staves" before midsummer.

I believe it would pay every farmer to keep a barrel of it on hand and use it liberally on the wood of all tools that must be exposed more or less to the weather.

Mr. O. C. Funk is right when he says the village cow usually presents a filthy appearance, but wrong when he recommends a stall for the cow. The cow will turn partly across it and lie down in her droppings. With a floor 4 1/2 to 5 feet long—according to the size of the cow—and 4 feet wide, with a drop of 8 inches at the manure ditch behind the cow, there will be no difficulty in keeping her clean, and with sawdust bedding, and a barrel of land plaster in the stable to sprinkle in the manure ditch, the stable may be kept sweet.

It will usually be greatly to the advantage to the villager who keeps but one cow not to breed her every year. Most cows, if sown will hold out their milk for two years or more, and have milked a cow three years and sold her to the butcher when she was giving a paying quantity of milk.

When two cows are kept either in the village or on the farm, one should be bred to come in the spring and the other in the fall, thus equalizing the supply of milk.

In Southern Ohio no evergreens give better satisfaction, than the Scotch and Austrian pines, as they maintain their

color perfectly through the winter. They should not be planted in the dooryard, however, as there is scarcely a day in the year that they do not drop leaves to litter the grass and interfere with the use of the lawn mower. When planted fifteen or twenty feet apart, 100 feet or more from the house, in the direction of the prevailing winds, they will give good satisfaction.

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shabby" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hope. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

A New York man is held in \$300 bail for shooting three cats and breaking up a feline concert at midnight. And this is called a free country.

Above all other earthly ills, I hate the old-fashioned dill; By slow degrees they downward wend, And often pain the loveliness they feign. With us it discomforts are they taught. Their good effects amount to naught.

Now, Dr. Pierce prescribes a pill. The pills are small, and are called "A Pillot, rather than a pill." Just try them in as you feel their need. You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

A Brooklyn girl says she prefers Prospect Park to Central Park because both the young men and the scenery are more natural.

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Eagle Steam Washing Machine.

A washing machine has been invented which executes its work with a great saving of time, labor, and wear to clothes, as well as to the washwoman, and is just now being introduced into Canada by the manufacturer, who has sent out some hundreds of machines on trial, and to prove the worth of this machine, not one has been returned, and those wives who once test this will find it an invaluable addition to saving of labor. Any amount of "Canadian" testimonials may be seen on application to the firm, 78 Jarvis street, Toronto. See advertisement in another column.

The Car of Russia has probably given up all hope of knocking the perambulator, as he has sent 30,000 Foles out of the country.

The Sweet Singer of Michigan Tells no story that finds as responsive an echo in all hearts as the comforting and assuring words given in the short extract below. Some of the one of the painful realities of life—no-anxious corn, Mr. C. Cronk, of Dowagiac, Michigan, adds testimony to the marvelous results attending the use of that great corn cure—Putnam's Corn Cure.

"I have tried it to my entire satisfaction, and though not in my line of business, would like to keep it in stock." Beware of substitutes and imitations. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

The difference between a playbill and a landlord is one is often staked on a bill board and the other on a bill board.

Don't do it. Do not wait.

If suffering from pain, but go at once to the nearest drug store and buy a sample bottle of Putnam's Nerve-Liniment, the great pain reliever. Never fails to give immediate relief. Nerve-Liniment endorsed by medical men everywhere. Don't wait a single hour without trying Nerve-Liniment. The best medicine in the world to keep in the house in an emergency. Ten and 25 cents a bottle.

Teacher: "What is an engineer?" Boy No. 1: "A man who works an engine." Teacher: "What is a pioneer?" Boy No. 2: "That man that works the piano."

Important. When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage express and Carriage Hire, and take a trip to Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, and up and ready for day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Home care and service. All the comforts of a first class hotel at a low price.

Recently published cook-books include one with the odd title: "Why Not Eat insects?" The question properly occurred to the man who ate a piece of oak in a dark closet.

Young Men!—Read This. The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality, and all kinds of troubles. Also for rheumatism, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

A curious ceremony was (says the Times Calcutta correspondent) performed the other day at Travancore. The Maharajah was weighed against a mass of pure gold, which was sent him in a package in a chaly, which was called "Fulbarah." It is one of great antiquity, and is said to be traceable in Travancore to the fourth century. It is not unknown in other parts of India, though, of course, gold is only used in the case of wealthy persons, the humbler sort being content to weigh themselves against pieces of grain. On the present occasion the Maharajah weighed a little over nine stone. The Brahmins, it is said, wished to defer the ceremony, in the hope that the Maharajah might more easily accomplish the feat, as he weighed 147 lbs. when he weighed 141 stone.

What is Catarrh? Catarrh is a mucous discharge caused by the pressure and inflammation of the mucous membrane in the urinary tract, the result of various causes, and is a common complaint. It is characterized by a burning pain, and a discharge of a thick, yellowish, or greenish, or even bloody, matter. It is often accompanied by a sense of weight and fullness in the bladder, and by a frequent desire to urinate. It is a disease which, if not treated, may lead to serious consequences, and it is therefore important that it should be treated as soon as it is discovered.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years standing, after much experience, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, and he has since only been engaged in perfecting his discovery, and in distributing the same. He has since been engaged in perfecting his discovery, and in distributing the same. He has since been engaged in perfecting his discovery, and in distributing the same.

A country seat that always reeks—The barbed wire fence.

The experience of the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is a valuable lesson in political economy. Previous to their commencing that brand, the tobacco made of the finest Virginia leaf was always held at fancy prices, and put up in some fancy style of manufacture. It was thought that only the rich would buy such tobacco, and at the old prices none but the rich could buy it.

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It is the only preparation of the kind which can be used in all climates, and with the smallest proportion of beef, and the only one which has power to supply nourishment for brain, and bone, and muscle.

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The Tribune.

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

NO. 41

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THIS HOTEL IS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED throughout, in the latest styles. Large and convenient Sample Rooms; and every accommodation and comfort for guests. The Bar is supplied with best imported and domestic Liquors and Cigars. Charges moderate. First-class delivery in connection. Good Yard and Stables attached. P. O'CONNOR, Prop'r, Deseronto, Ont.

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THE YOUNG "TIPOPO PASCAR"

Three years old of a beautiful steel grey color, with black head, main and tail, stands sixteen hands three inches high and measures six feet four inches in girth.

Will stand for Mares this Season.

His Dam is coal black in color and the purest bred Tipopo Mare known in the county of Hastings. His sire is the young Pacaro, known as the Parks Horse and his Grand sire is the old Pascaro, well known as the Legant Horse.

For appointments and terms, see bills or apply to

BARTLEY CALLERY, Proprietor.

Read, Ont., May 1st, 1885.

THE ORIGINAL

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(Established 1818.)

Daily Line to Picton and Kingston, and Tri-weekly to Belleville.

Elegant Upper Saloon Steamer.

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Leaves Belleville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.00 A.M. sharp. Deseronto, at 7.30 A.M.; Picton, at 8.00 A.M. On Tuesday and Thursday leaves Deseronto at 5.30 A.M.; Picton at 7.00 A.M. and on Saturday leaves Deseronto at 4.45 A.M.; Picton at 6.00 A.M. arriving at Kingston on Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 1.30 P.M.; On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11.00 A.M.; and on Saturdays at 10.30 A.M.

Returning leaves Kingston daily at 3.30 P.M. Sharp; Picton at 7.30 P.M.; Deseronto at 8.00 P.M., arriving at Belleville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights only at 10.30 P.M.

Connects at Kingston with G. T. R. and Cape Vincent, Royal Mail and Rideau Canal Steamers, and with Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays with K. & P. Ry., to all points on C. P. R.

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The lowest Freight Rates quoted and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Full information given by applying to the Captain on board, or to

THE RATHBUN CO., Agents.

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THE CELEBRATED JERSEY BULL "GERMAN" will stand for the coming season at BAY VIEW FARM, just north of Deseronto. For Pedigree and other particulars apply to

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THE DAILY TASK.

The morning light falls gently on the eyes
And wakes the sleeping men:
And bids them rise and haste to meet the day,
And bid their work again.

No one is asked to choose what he will do,
Or take the task loved best,
For God allot the place, and each one,
Obeys His high behest.

One, loving silence, passes to the street
And mingles with the crowd;
And finds his daily work awaiting him,
Where noise is long and loud.

And one who hungers for the voice and touch
Of others in the gloom,
Is ordered to withdraw from all and work
Alone within one room.

Another, loving beauty, air, and light,
Passes in soiled ways
And uncongenial sights, and jarring sounds.
The hours of the bad day.

And yet another who could love all work,
And do it thankfully,
Has naught to do but suffer and be still
In patience, perfectly.

Are, then, the workers at their daily tasks
Unhappy and unloved?
Nay; He who chooses for them gives the wage
Of happiness and rest.

Thy feet pass swiftly to the place of toil,
The lips break forth in song,
The hands are busy with the allotted task,
Nor find the hours too long.

Because the loyal heart is true to God,
And the deft hand obeys
The Master, who decides what each shall do,
Joy fills the working days.

And so, if but the soul be true, the task
Itself becomes more dear,
And every worker finds that work well done
Is work that brings good cheer.

Marianne Farnham.

MODES OF COURTESHIP.

The tailor presses his suit.
The shoemaker lays his awl at his feet.
The blacksmith strikes the iron when it is hot.

The carpenter says his society adds joy to his existence.
The woodchopper offers to be his feller.
The man believes his chance rests on a good foundation when he informs her that refusal would be mortifying to him.

The sailor first ascertains how the landlady then approaches her when she's alone, and informs her that she's in need of a first mate.

The furrier declares he is bound to her and can love no other.
The furniture dealer is so much in love with her that he is willing to accept her affection on instalments, one-tenth down.

The poet wooes her with a sonnet and her big brother starts out in search of him with a shotgun.

The "funny man" approaches her with jokes and puns and has the dog set on him and loses the skirts of his swallow tail.

Finally the champion roller-skate rolls into her good graces and she elopes with and marries him.

SETTING TREES AND PLANTS—WILL IT PAY?

Living in a progressive age, and among enlightened people, it is indeed strange that so many of our people take such a narrow view of the advantages to be gained by planting trees for fruit and ornament; and that they are so backward in the class who from business associations should be the first to discover the opportunity for increasing the value of their lands. The fact that an abundance of good fresh fruit is conducive to, and in fact necessary for the preservation of health as well as increased pleasure and enjoyment, is too well known to need repetition at this time; so let us look at this subject from a pecuniary or—if you like the term better—a speculative point of view.

We will take for example two villages, of equal original value and desirability as regards locality; in the one the owner has set out six or eight fruit trees, a strawberry bed, a row or two of currants, raspberries, gooseberries, etc.; a few grape vines climbing over a pretty trellis; a few shrubs and a vegetable garden has also been located. The front lawn is dotted here and there with a rose bush or shrub. Running on the dividing fence are some apple, plum, or cherry trees, and in the street a few vigorous and attractive shade trees. On the other lot we find a bare and treeless lot. Place this property in the market, and does it require any great shrewdness to tell which will bring the first price and the first purchaser?

In nine cases out of ten, the property containing the trees and plants will bring full price, more than the other lot. Is this not a good return for the investment?

We know a gentleman who has made it a practice for years to buy desirable building lots, and, after staking off sufficient space for buildings, set out the remainder in fruit trees and bushes, giving them good care for two or three years, or until he considered the property ready for sale. He experiences no difficulty in disposing of it at a heavy margin on the investment, even while other lots in the same locality are a drug in the market. It is the most natural thing in the world for the man who is after a building site to take the one which he finds well stocked with fruit, and moreover he is perfectly willing to pay the additional cost even though it be some hundreds of dollars. He feels as if he already has his home half completed, before the ground is broken for the house.

In the face of such plain facts as these, we repeat it is indeed strange that so many fail to see the very decided advantage of such a course. Unfortunately all men do not possess an equal love for the beautiful and desirable in nature; this is to be regretted, but if we cannot induce you to grow fruit and flowers for the sake of them, we trust that our appeal to your sagacity and desire to better your financial condition in life will not be wholly disregarded.

THE MORNING.

How tranquil is the air, and how mild its temperature! It is morning, and a morning, sweet, and fresh, and delightful. Every body knows the morning in its metaphysical sense, applied to so many occasions. The health, strength, and beauty of early years, lead us to call that period, the "morning of life." But of the morning itself, few people, the inhabitants of cities, and even those of towns and villages, know anything about. Their idea of it is that it is that part of the day that ushers in a cup of coffee, and a piece of toast. With them it is not a new issuing of light, a new beginning forth of the sun; a realization of the great morning of the day, a new waking up of all that has life, from a temporary death to behold again the works of the Creator—the heavens and the earth.

To them it is only a part of the domestic day belonging to breakfast, to reading the newspapers, poring over the latest news literature, sending the children to school, and giving orders for dinner.

The first rays of light, the earliest purplings of the east, which the lark springs up to greet, and the deep coloring into orange, red, till at length the glorious sun is seen, reveal the day in its might dispelling power; they they never enjoy, for they have allowed themselves to soothe them in his arms of slumber, and thus until the beauties of the morning have fled, and its fragrance and freshness is wafted away by the midday breeze.

Beautiful descriptions of the morning abound in all languages, but they are the strongest, perhaps, in those of eastern climes, where the sun is often an object of worship. In the Sacred Volume, we see that King David speaks of taking to himself the "wings of the morning."—"This saying is highly poetical and beautiful."—"The wings of the morning" are the beams of the rising sun. Rays of light are wings.

It is thus said that the "Sun of Righteousness" shall arise with healing in his wings;—a rising sun which shall scatter life, health, and joy through the vast universe. Milton has described in a grand and noble, but not so many as Shakespeare, from whose writings pages of the most beautiful imagery might be filled.

We love the morning fresh and sweet as it is, the halcyon fragrant air laden with health-giving properties;—a daily new creation speaking forth and calling all the life and breath and being into new exuberance, new enjoyment and new gratitude to its instigator, the God of the universe. E. P.

BAD AIR.

When a person has been for an hour or so in a crowded and badly-ventilated room, or on a railroad car, the atmosphere is so contaminated to a great extent by breathing air vitiated by exhalations from the lungs, bodies, and clothing of the occupants. The immediate effect of these poisons is to debilitate, to lower vitality, and to impair the natural power of the system to resist disease. Hence it is that persons who are attacked with inflammatory diseases, as pneumonia or rheumatism, can generally trace the beginning of the disease to a chill taken while in such a room into the cold damp air, wearing perhaps thin shoes and insufficient clothing. If these facts were generally understood and acted upon, thousands of lives might be saved every year. It is a well known fact that men who camp out, sleeping on the ground at all seasons of the year, seldom have pneumonia, and that rheumatism when it comes, as a rule, only from unwarrantable imprudences. There are two facts that should be learned by every person capable of appreciating them, and should never be lost sight of for a moment.

One is that deadly exhalations from the lungs—the breath—are a deadly poison, containing the products of combustion in the form of carbonic acid gas, and if persons were compelled to breathe air mixed with the

Belleville.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Belleville never looked more beautiful than now. Long avenues of trees stretch forth on every hand, and cool and shady ways give ample opportunity for all to take refuge from the summer sun. The trees are the pride and glory of the city and now that they are robed in their wealth of summer foliage they reflect in their waxy and refreshing appearance.

Strangers remark on the beauty of our drives and the general neatness of the residences and private grounds. There is no place in the whole of Ontario, where one who has leisure, can more pleasantly pass the days of summer than here. The Bay of Quinte with its sparkling waters, its charming country on every hand with its varied scenery, the excellent hotels, the healthfulness of the climate, the warm hearted and hospitable people, the pretty women, the facilities for quick travel and from the place, the reasonableness of the price of board and good entertainment, all these things combine to make it a most desirable place for the seeker after pleasure, rest or health to dwell during the receding days of the year.

The general depressing influence of the hard times is deeply felt among our business men, and yet the tradesmen are bravely battling against the adverse winds. With hard work they all expect to weather the storm and come safely through to the anxiously looked time when they will be able to change and spend their rapidly toward the port of prosperity. A visit to the stores would not reveal the fact that we are in the midst of hard times. They are well stocked with choice goods, and in most cases the owners show an energy and enterprise that can not fail to bring them the desired patronage.

At some future time I shall, with your permission, Mr. Editor, speak further of particular enterprises, now I only speak generally of the whole.

The river at this place is full to overflowing—not with water but with logs. All winter long the lumbermen have been busy with axes and saws, miles away from here, and now the river comes bearing upon its swift current the results of its labors. The woods have given up their wealth at the bidding of men, and the sentinels of the forest resigning their guard of their primitive home have come to a stand as sentinels in a line of men to guard against the cold and snows of winter and the heat and rains of summer. These logs belong to The Rathbun Company and to the Government. The log bears its owner's mark, and at the entrance to the harbor they are separated according to ownership and formed into rafts and towed away to distant ports by some of the different steam crafts that ply the bay. "River Driving" has come to be a real profession, and the experienced driver is very valuable, while the green hand is neither ornamental nor useful. He is in constant peril of a ducking, and he may consider himself in luck every night that he finds himself alive. The general management of the forwarding of the logs of The Rathbun Company is under the charge of Mr. Tobias Benson, of Deseronto. He has had years of experience and knows just how to do it. He has the faculty of being in all places at once, and when anything goes wrong "Toby" quickly appears on the scene, rights the wrong and is off again. He has a corps of excellent assistants and an army of workmen. Among the foremen now, or recently operating at or near Belleville Boom, are Edward Welch, James Murphy, R. Brown and P. Donnelly, all men of experience and highly prized by their employers. Mr. Philip Martin is also stationed at this place for the present. He looks after the supplies and has general charge of the accounts of the workmen. His place is a reasonable one, and he very quietly performs his multitudinous duties in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

A Scott Act campaign is in progress here at the present time. Rev. Benjamin B. Keefe, a member of the Dominion Alliance, is addressing large audiences at the City Hall. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker, and presents the temperance side of the question in a very effective way. There is general rejoicing among the friends of the act at the defeat of the Senate amendments. Prophecies are numerous, who can tell just what Belleville will do when it has an opportunity to vote on the adoption of the act. But as the prophecies are in great conflict some of them must be false prophecies. The truth probably lies somewhere between the two, and the people will have all they can do to score a victory over the other. The temperance people undoubtedly made a great mistake that they did not procure an earlier vote on the question, but they are bound to retrieve this error by hard work, and hope soon again to have their forces filled with an enthusiasm which will make them irresistible when the final charge shall be ordered. On the other hand the opponents of the act are diligent in their preparations. They have learned wisdom from the many battle fields where they have been defeated, and all that can be done will be done, and the temperance people will make a mistake which they cannot retrieve if they estimate the foe as an easy one to vanquish.

Catherine Carson was her name. She was loved most dearly by Lew Smith and by Dave Pringle. Sometimes they would look with favor upon the suit of Dave and then again all her sunshine would be on Lew and Dave would be in the deep shade. Taking it all in all, however, Dave had the best of it and got the most of the sunshine, and one day he excited from Kate a solemn promise to be his wife, better or for worse. Perhaps the thought of losing Lew troubled Kate, and perhaps she was rejoiced that Dave was secured, but either to drown sorrow or to celebrate a victory, she was married too freely, and in an unguarded moment the cruel plot gathered her in, and the storm magistrate gave her a short term "on the hill." Dave waited very patiently for the time to come when Kate should be released and free to redeem her promise. As the hour drew near his heart was filled with the joy of anticipation and he two organized a celebration of his own, and at its height, he too was gathered in by the affectionate and taking police, and as the Prison door swung open to let Kate out it took poor Dave in at the same swing. And now comes the sad part of the tale. Truly, my name is woman. No sooner had Kate been released from the arms of the law than she fell into the arms of Lew, and Dave was left there to protect her, and couldn't be there more than thirty days, what could she do. Just marry Lew, especially as

he insisted on it. And so under these most auspicious circumstances, on Tuesday morning at the Belleville Police Court, Lewis Smith and Catherine Carson were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. No cards.

May they live long and prosper, and some other Kate comfort the heart of the disconsolate Dave.

PICTON.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Our town is having telephone communication with the system now in use between Toronto and Montreal. The central office will be in the Express office under the same management.

The remains of William Carter, formerly of Picton but late of Toronto, were brought here by J. N. Carter, Saturday night, by special train, and were interred in the cemetery, on Sunday at 3 p. m. A large number turned out to pay the last respect to one who was formerly an ornament to the town, but of late years lost himself by the vice of intemperance.

We were the recipients of a very heavy shower last evening which has visited us about once a week during this month. The prospects of good crops of spring grain were never better. Eye is not looking well it appears thin and looks as if it suffered by the cold winter.

The Salvation Army has at last got into trouble or else got the Royal hotel proprietor into prospective trouble. One evening last week when marching down street they held their short prayer & graces meeting directly in front of the Royal Hotel in the square in front of the Harringtons. Mr. McLean came out and requested them to move on as he wished to walk the walk in front of the hotel but they did not move on and the hose was brought out which was attached to the pump in the yard and in washing the side walk it splattered some of the soldiers. The Captain of the band, who was at the door where the water was coming from, and he got it in full force and had to retreat; one of the ladies, who is said to have received some of the water about the neck and face, fainted and has been suffering from some cause since, so that two doctors are in attendance and it is reported she is not likely to recover.

The Picton Times has changed ownership lately. Mr. McLean is the present proprietor and Editor and last week's issue was a very noticeable improvement on the paper.

The Schrs. Fabiola and Hanlan are laid up in the harbor for want of a paying business. It was reported yesterday that while the Steam Barge Belle Wilson on Saturday night was about 10 miles out in the lake off Cabotown, her engine came out and the Captain and crew were taken on board a tug. She was lumber laden from Port Hope to Oswego.

Tyendinaga Reserve.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mrs. David Clause, who has been ill for some time, is again able to resume her duties as teacher of the Western School.

Chief S. Green went to Ottawa on the 20th inst., together with other business to further with the Department some of the matters which he reported yesterday. He was surprised to learn a petition had been sent to the Department not to sanction the appointment of Rev. G. A. Anderson. The large majority of the people will be happy to learn however, that it will not be recognized.

The barn in course of construction on the premises of Mr. Mathew Hill is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The marked appreciation of Rev. Mr. Anderson's presence in our midst is being manifested by the very large congregation assembling at All Saints' every Sunday of which he is now the pastor.

Mrs. Anderson met with what might have been a fearful accident last Sunday nighting from a vehicle on an elevated platform which gave way, but we are happy to learn of her escaping with only slight bruises.

Charles Carter, who has been here for some time, hired a livery on the 15th inst., and drove to Tyendinaga station, where he no doubt, indulged too freely in intoxicating beverages and failed to return. The proprietor consequently made a search, and as luck would have it, found his horse feeding by the roadside near that vicinity.

Mrs. John Smith has sold her tenant house to widow Brant; it has been occupied for some time by McDonald.

The widow of the late Seth Powles, fully the age of 82, has taken the remarkable trip to Caughnawaga to spend three months with her granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas Jay; the latter has her as guardian, Miss Harriet Smith.

A most disgraceful attempt at house breaking was perpetrated on several houses in a row on the 23rd inst., by Philip Smith, Peter Shandruan, and others. They made a successful entrance into the house of John Green. The only occupants at the time were his mother and sick wife. Alarm was hastily given by the mother and son Isaac Green and maid came to their timely assistance and repelled the ruffians. The two were completely showered with large stones which compelled them to retreat and alarm. At this juncture Isaac procured a gun for fear of bad turning to worse and proceeded back; on being observed returning to the scene, the would-be burglars remarked—"shoot the dog" with your revolver." This instigated Isaac to fire in their midst which had the effect of making them take to their heels. Several others gave chase and gave two or three an unmerciful beating—their more than deserving deserts. Steps, no doubt, will be taken to have the strict measures of the law meted to them.

GREEN POINT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. D. B. Cole, of Athol, spent last Sunday here with his parents.

The heavy rain on Sunday night did considerable damage to grain.

Mr. A. VanDusen is engaged in building an addition to his barn.

Mr. J. Lowe spent a couple of days in Belleville last week visiting friends.

Mr. Alex. McLeiver, of Toronto, and Mrs. McLeiver, of Niagara, Mr. J. Anning, of Picton, and J. W. Carman, of St. Catharines, were all guests of Mr. Henry Carman who, we are glad to say, is able to ride out again.

Another of our bachelors has concluded to spend the remainder of his days, he says, on many or few, with a partner for life. On Wednesday last Mr. L. G. Roblin, of Greenburg, was married in Picton to Miss McKinnin, of Athol, the ceremony being performed

ed by Rev. Mr. Dingman. The happy couple visited Belleville and Deseronto, returning to the bride's father's on Saturday evening where they had a happy reception.

LADY OF LYONS.

Deseronto, June 25th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

I trust the manager of our Amateur Dramatic Company will see fit to change the date of the performance. Owing to a business meeting on that day many persons, myself among the number, are unable to see "The Lady of Lyons" will be unable to attend. I know I am only expressing the wish of quite a number of our community in asking Mr. McRae to consent to this.

Yours &c., M.

CLOSING.

In order to reduce our Stock of Frames, Mouldings, Chromos, &c., We will offer them at very Low Prices for the next few weeks.

This will be a good opportunity to buy your FRAMES and to get your PICTURES framed Cheap and Neat.

J. W. WAY,

Main-street, Deseronto.

N.B.—A lot of Toys and other miscellaneous goods at cost.

TO OSWEGO.

The commodious twin screw steamer



"RESOLUTE"

Is now running between DESERONTO and OSWEGO TRI-WEEKLY, leaving Deseronto after arrival of Str. Quinte from Belleville.

Fare, \$3.00 including Stateroom, MEALS EXTRA.

For further particulars apply at Railway office or Dock.

Don't Read This!

Because if you do the chances are you will go to bed with an awful load on your conscience.

You will dream of being dressed up in a "Tin Coffin" and astride of it the "Tinker," who, with diabolical determination stamped upon his features brandishes aloft a red hot soldering iron with which he will engrave upon your brow the sum of that "LITTLE BILL."

Why not escape this fearful punishment? Times are easier now and you can't any longer plead inability. Something will assuredly happen if this is much longer neglected.

Yours &c.

D. R. McRAE.

Deseronto, June 2nd, 1885.

Cheap Groceries!!

Cheap Groceries!!

—AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.

18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Good Sugar \$1.00.

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save

25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK.

Fire! Fire!

AT THE

BIG STORE.

It is necessary in consequence of the damage to a large quantity of our Stock by removal that they should be sold at once; in order to do this we have decided to sell them at prices that will insure a speedy sale.

The Stock consists of Dress Goods, Felt and Straw Hats, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.

We will commence selling the above goods at once and continue the sale until all the damaged goods are disposed of.

The damage to the goods is by Smoke and Water and in their removal from the Store—not any have been burned.

As the goods will be sold at a sacrifice we have decided to make the terms CASH, GOOD APPROVED NOTES, or will take produce in exchange.

All goods must be settled for before leaving the Store as we will be too busy to let goods out on approbation.

We gave unparalleled bargains after the fire last summer and will repeat it now.

CALL EARLY, YOU MAY LOSE MUCH BY DELAYING.

THE BIG STORE.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

MANAGER.

Deseronto, 28th May, 1885.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

SIMPLE

STRONG

SWIFT

THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION

HAS NO EQUAL

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE MASS.

30 UNION SQ. N. CHICAGO ILL.

ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

WATCHES

CLOCKS

JEWELLERY

Silverware

NOVELTIES, ETC.

A VARIETY TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

CHEAP

AT

G. E. SNIDER'S

MAIN STREET.

DESERONTO.

never forget an experience of Montana a little over two years ago. Brakeman Schultz of the Nordick, "There were Andrews, the Brown, Wylie, the engineer, Colby, the fireman, and myself," he said. "The Montana division, and one night we were getting out of Miles City in a red light was seen by the engine, and he stopped the train. Just as we were about to start, a man in a full uniform each with a brace over his belt got into the coaches and were more guarded the engine. I saw a cable was coming as soon as I saw the engine stop. The conductor did not appear to realize that anything was about to take place. The forward part of the coach, when half a dozen of the men got out, and the engine stopped on the coal box. He protested, the boys paid no attention other than to not to move a finger, as they began to shoot the heels of his boots. The men were getting very close, fearing that they would be hurt but they didn't before the coaches short the heels of his boots. He started to move back, but he held up his hands, saying, make a mistake, they caught me and tied me and a brakeman back and set us over a car and then commenced beating among the coaches. The pulley of the engine was broken. The stakes were pronged up, and then they got going and began touching up with them. The fellow I had against me was a Swede, and he was very angry. He was a foreman; then they retreated to a strategem, when they gave the Swede a prong stamped about foot I pulled hard, came flying over the seat and went down on his back. The engine was loosened then, and they took the boots off and stood him on his head and then played the bastinado on the soles of his feet. Well, you know, the boys were in a good deal of a belly-ache, and used these cowboys, and my legs were smarting from some fellow that I just roared. After they were enough maddened, they shot out the engine, and the train.

red metal is growing in demand for use in table service; the warm reddish-brown polish makes it an ideal background for a handsomely decorated tea urns are particularly attractive; coffee urns, crumb trays and salt and pepper shakers are also procurable in a variety of designs.

James Crichton, a celebrated Scotchman, was noted for many marvellous qualifications. He is believed to have been born in the year 1690. His father was Lord Advocate of Scotland, and resided at Ellilock, in Perthshire. He finished his education in the University of St. Andrew's. There can be no doubt of his extraordinary acquirements, or that

The women of Cashmere are renowned for their beauty. They are exceedingly fair for Orientals. In former years they are seized and sold as slaves for the seraglios of Eastern monarchs. And even in modern days the Cashmere beauty has found a place in the fictions of some of India's European rulers and warriors. Physically, the men are a very fine race, and the calves of the Cashmere coolie would give effect to the very best arrangement in knickerbockers. The phrenological developments of both sexes is good. But still the Cashmere is a hopeless individual.

A Canadian one of the Victims of a Murderer's Rage

A most brutal murder was committed at Paris, Tex., the other evening, one of the victims being Prof. J. W. Youmans, late of Princeton. Out, well known in the Maritime provinces, he was a native of New Brunswick, where he lived a few years ago. Some months ago Sam. J. Holmes, of Paris, separated from his wife, Mrs. Holmes taking refuge in boarders, among whom was Prof. Youmans. Last night Holmes entered the room of the professor and attacked him with a murderous assault on her with a bowie knife. Her screams brought her sister, Mrs. Tieghe, and Prof. Youmans to the scene. As Professor Youmans entered the room, Holmes sprang from the pillow, and, body first, struck him, knocking him falling several times, killing him instantly. The murderer then turned upon his sister-in-law, Mrs. Tieghe, and stabbed her in the chest and arms, inflicting bloody wounds, from which she died the following morning without recovering consciousness.

The outcries of the victims around the neighbors and the murderer fled. Mrs. Youmans, who was lying on the floor, with blood on her face, conscious, but paralyzed with fear and pain, and dying from the terrible wounds. Upon the floor lay Mrs. Tieghe and the body of Youmans. The room presented the appearance of a slaughter house. When the murderer, a powerful man, was captured by a posse after a desperate struggle, and when overpowered attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a large dose of morphine. An attempt to save his life was made, but he now lies nearly maniac in prison.

[illegible]

A New York paper says that England boasts one editor, at least, who might be trusted to run a country paper in the United States. In his youth Sir Richard Phillips edited and published a paper in Gloucester, called the *Herald*. One day an article appeared in it, headed, "Duties of a Mail," and added to it was an announcement that it had arrived too late for transmission, and so had been "set up," printed in the original.

"One evening, before one of our publications, my men and a boy overture to or three columns of the paper in type had to get ready, in some way. I had to get that four o'clock in the morning, required four or five hundred words. After every exertion, we were short nearly a column; but there stood the galleys, a tempting column of space, and I thought, 'This might be my chance.' I thought Dutch. I made up the o'vium, became the scrapes of the foremen, ran away the country edition, went, with a philosophical puzzle, to worry the printer, and he had to need. I had plenty of time to set up a column in plain English for the local edition. Sir Richard tells of one man, whom he met in Nottingham, who had been forced to write the copy of the Leicester Herald, hoping that some day the letter would be explained.

the term blood blood, from the Spanish *raza* *sangre azul*, is much used without any very clear idea of its signification. The meaning is, of course, "blue blood," but the word is used (excepting that all venued blood has a bluish tinge)—but that persons or class to whom the term is applied have skins as white as his own. The meaning of this is taken as a certain indolence at the class or person thus designated. Without an admixture of race. Anywhere in the world, or in Spain, where the term is used, would see at once its application. The descendants of the Gothic races, the Spaniards, have the same characteristics: of their ancestors—their eyes, transparent skin, blue eyes, and brown or tawny hair, and their veins are blue. The Spaniards, however, are not an admixture of African or Moorish blood, the blue blood (veins) gradually appear, until in a case of great proportion the appearance of the blue blood is the appearance of the blue blood. For instance, notice this peculiarity in all Mexican races, as well as in the haciendas throughout that country. The Spaniards, however, are not an admixture of African or Moorish blood (Aztec, Toltec, and other races) in the population, and wherever they will find that the people are of the same race through the same blood.

A member of the London Meteorological Society has invented an instrument, called the anemograph, which is operated by electricity, and keeps a record on paper of the direction and velocity of the wind.

a scene witnessed by him in the Canadian Northwest. It is a description of the punishment meted out to a Chinaman who had committed a grievous sin, probably adultery. The author says:— "Being inside the wall of poplar trees and the wall of a square of water in front of the pole. I told the interpreter to find out what she had done, but he either could not learn, or, as I suspect, would not. I then asked him to explain she had committed some dreadful misdeed, and she was now getting calmer. She had on her face a mingled expression of grief and remorse. Rarely have I seen a human figure with such an air of fervency around and living through every line and every fold the slightest emotion. The priest, or medicine man, was pouring forth a long oration, and every time he stopped the humped man went, all places with what he said, and then, as a Chinaman, with a hooked nose and an expression which reminded me of the third Napoleon, entered. He was entirely naked but for a hip-cloth only. He was a magnificent, muscular, and powerful man, and looked like a live coal. He took his place in the centre ring in front of the square in quite a theatrical manner, and deliberated for some time as to whether to dip his knife on a stone which he held in his right hand. The square, without a tremor, without a motion or hint of fear, looked on. After a few moments the chief made a dash, and with a single stroke cut up into some ashes from the medicine fire, and then the executioner in a most solemn manner took the urn, and raised it high above his head, and poured from the point, here was no intention of really parting. He passed the needs through the skin of her shoulder, and by great force was set up; then with a knife, which he held in his right hand, he cut off the piece of skin. This piece he then put in the piece of cotton in which the medicine man had placed ashes from the medicine fire. He then went around to the other side of the patient, and with a stick. The piece of flesh taken from the left arm was also placed in the piece of cotton, which was sanctified by ashes from the medicine fire. While this was being done, the Chinaman, who had been feather could have been heard, was ob-

Mrs. Gladstone is the elderly incarnation of guileless naivete, the maternity essence of impulsive simplicity. She is to appearance what a child is to heart. I have known her who, I think, ought to know better, speak disparagingly of Mrs. Gladstone's sagacity because of those little peculiarities. Believe me, they are not little, and it is no mistake to say that she is just what the world needs, in the way of justice. Mrs. Gladstone is, they say, one of the cleverest women living. At the very worst she can be said to be only a little more than what she is, which, if they really deserve that name, are in perfectly artistic keeping with her character.

I have heard of ladies and gentlemen, men, who have devoted a great deal of themselves, who have endeavored to state early knowledge of public matters from Mrs. Gladstone. I have never heard of one who has been so completely and so remarkably as her dissection. Her is an instance. Two years ago, when Mr. W. E. Forster had resigned his portfolio in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, I was sitting at my table anxious to hear how the Prime Minister would speak of the incident in the House of Commons, and not less naturally anxious to hear what would be said of it.

He therefore did not take his ordinary place in the body of that assemblage, but made his way into the ladies' gallery, or rather into the ladies' box, and there he stood, and there he remained for the lady friends of the wife of the great speaker. Directly he had entered he presided the sole occupant of the department, and no one else was allowed to molest Gladstone herself. She was the one person whom he would have avoided seeing. He felt a little discomposed, and was proceeding to make some excuse, when she suggested a episode very peculiar to the doer of Quaker sublety. But Mrs. Gladstone was perfectly at her ease. She said: "I am glad to hear that you are here with an air of genteel reproval, mustered in a voice, 'Naughty! naughty!'"

